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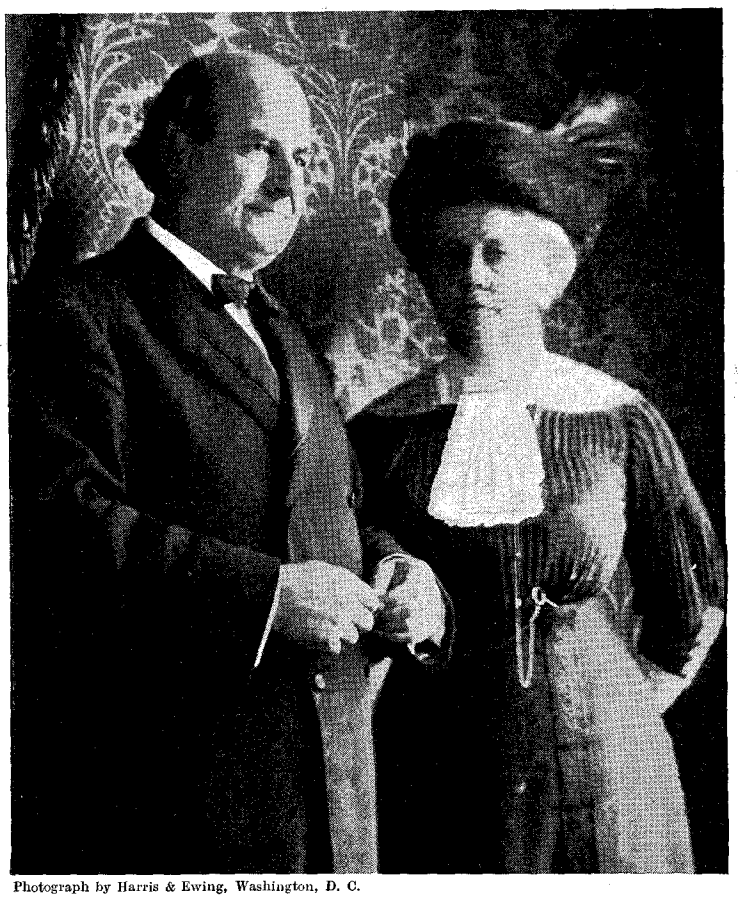
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. BRYAN OUT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BEFORE THE VOICE of the Secretary of State was raised in support of the equal-suffrage amendment in Nebraska, suffragists had received little comfort from the Administration. Now, say all except those who can not see Mr. Bryan as anything but a burden for any cause he favors, they should take heart. For the Secretary's announcement, believes the New York *World* (Dem.), "will be worth many thousand votes" in Nebraska; the Washington *Star* (Ind.) believes it will have a notable effect in the adjoining State of Missouri, where an amendment is also to be voted on in November; and in the Nashville *Tennessean's* (Dem.) opinion it means that "we will have votes for women in all the States sooner than would have been the case without his help." True, nobody looks upon it as so great a suffrage triumph as the conversion of the President would be. Nor, observes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), can "Mr. Bryan personally commit the Administration," but it adds, "aside from the President, he is far and away the greatest political figure in it."



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"I SHALL ASK NO POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR MYSELF THAT I AM NOT WILLING TO GRANT TO MY WIFE."

Mr. Bryan's announcement, so the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.) explains, "will help the woman-suffrage movement in two ways. The Nebraskan wields a powerful personal influence. Whether his personal following has been increased or diminished by his recent courses as Secretary of State, there can be no doubt that he still numbers his admirers by thousands, and that what he says about woman suffrage will help to shape their views. In addition, other thousands who oppose Mr. Bryan, but esteem him a skilful and clever politician, will be apt to accept his espousal of suffrage as an indication of the popular drift, and for that reason may follow him to what this statement leads them to consider the popular side."

Since no man in this country, with the possible exception of Colonel Roosevelt, "has a better sense of the general drift of public opinion than Mr. Bryan," and since "nobody is more willing to concede to popular opinion the right to rule," it necessarily follows, according to the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), "that when Mr. Bryan comes out in favor of woman's suffrage, woman's suffrage may be regarded as already beyond the experimental stage." This reform, concludes *The Herald*, "is coming ultimately to every State in the Union."

"In the signs of the times there is none clearer than this. Mr. Roosevelt read the signs two years ago. Mr. Bryan reads them now and hastens to give his allegiance to the future."

By several papers Mr. Bryan's espousal of the suffrage cause is looked upon as an attempt by the Administration to counteract the bad effect of the "rebuffs" extended the suffragists at the White House, and to show them that "the Democrats are not

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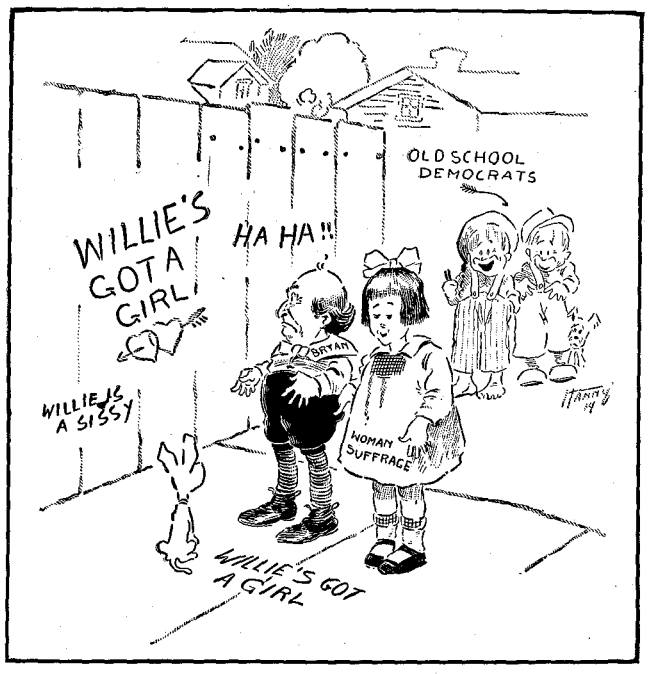
opposed to equal suffrage, but consider it a State, not a National issue." But neither the Scranton *Tribune-Republican* (Rep.) nor the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which enlarge upon this theory, believes that the Secretary will succeed in placating those who have taken offense at the President's attitude, some of whom



AND NOW HIS TROUBLES BEGIN.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press.*

have already said that they would hereafter act with his political opponents. Two Washington dailies, *The Times* (Prog.) and *The Star*, profess to see no real divergence between the Wilson and the Bryan positions. Mr. Wilson, remarks *The Times*, "is opposed to the national constitutional amendment, insisting that suffrage is a question to be settled by the States, one at a time. He left the door wide open for himself to support suffrage in his own State, if the question be raised there; and Mr. Bryan is merely supporting suffrage in Nebraska." But the Pittsburg *Leader* (Prog.), representing a party which opposes the Wilson Administration and has officially indorsed the suffrage movement, sees the two Democratic leaders seriously at odds:

"The Secretary of State is as sure that women ought to have the ballot as President Wilson is that they shouldn't. It is possible that the future will help to make up its estimate of the two men as much on this subject as on their public acts. For in this problem of woman suffrage is interwoven the vital part of the principle of democracy so much that the very integrity of their intellectuality will be weighed in the answer. . . .

"In his broadness and desire to be fair it looks as if the Secretary of State presents himself in a much better light than the President.

"President Wilson, in fact, never looked quite so cramped as when he tried to dodge the issue with a committee of women and side-track them with a lot of political generalities. . . . . .

"President Wilson may sincerely believe that he is offering himself as a picture of intellectual and political martyrdom in refusing to agree to a popular propaganda for woman suffrage, but Secretary Bryan in openly speaking for it is a picture the American people will like much better."

But another Progressive observer, the New York *Press*, takes a quite different viewpoint. It thinks that Mr. Bryan "has been converted to woman suffrage at this late day" just because "he has his eye on 1916." And the hostile New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) hears from Washington that "various motives" are imputed to the Secretary, "mostly selfish considerations." "I am not in doubt as to my duty," *The Sun* quotes Mr. Bryan as saying. No, it proceeds,

"Not now, when there are nine States on his side and the West is particularly full of organization and enthusiasm. Not now, when some or many of the suffragists are cold to Mr. Wilson.

"Woman suffrage gets no real strength from the adherence of this veteran champion of humbug. . . . To the friends of woman suffrage the only value of Mr. Bryan's buttery commendation is that it shows how he thinks the cat will jump. The antis too will be encouraged. Brother Bryan is usually wrong."

It should be noted, however, that the New York *World* defends Mr. Bryan against the charge of championing woman suffrage "merely because it is popular," pointing out that "no American politician of this generation has ever advocated a greater number of unpopular measures than Mr. Bryan, or been more obstinately willing to remain in a minority."

After all this talk of his motives Mr. Bryan may be allowed to speak for himself. In his statement, as it appears in the July *Commoner*, he says he will support the suffrage amendment in Nebraska because "I shall ask no political rights for myself that I am not willing to grant to my wife." From this document, variously described as "poor stuff," in which Mr. Bryan "mumbles the platitudes" and "rehearses feebly the old arguments," or as an admirably written statement which is bound to "appeal strongly to the popular mind," we quote a few characteristic sentences:

"As man and woman are cotenants of the earth and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality of treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining the conditions under which both shall live. This claim has not been established in the matter of suffrage. On the contrary, the objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition are, in my judgment, convincing."

This new adherent of the suffrage cause proceeds to dispose of some of the stock objections to equal suffrage, that woman can not bear arms, that the vote would overburden her, lessen the respect in which she is held or take her from the home. He wonders if such fears may not "be found to be as groundless as

DUET!
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

those that once forced the widow in Eastern India to ascend the funeral pyre or as those that now exclude Mohammedan women from the social benefits and responsibilities which the women of the Christian world now share?" A doubter, he thinks, "would be justified in giving weight to the fact that organization and

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enthusiasm are on the side of those who favor woman suffrage." "As for myself," he says, "I am not in doubt as to my duty"—

"Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to woman, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in molding the environment

VOTES FOR WOMEN
I AM UNDOUBTEDLY IN FAVOR OF GIVING WOMEN THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AT ALL ELECTIONS—BUT OH, WILLIAM!
GEE, BUT I'LL BET THEODORE AND WOODROW ARE JEALOUS!

"OH, WILLIAM, THIS IS SO SUDDEN!"
—Patrick in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

which shall surround her children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her latter years with joy or 'bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.' . . . . . .

"For a time I was imprest by the suggestion that the question should be left to the women to decide—a majority to determine whether the franchise should be extended to woman; but I find myself less and less disposed to indorse this test. . . . Why should any mother be denied the use of the franchise to safeguard the welfare of her child merely because another mother may not view her duty in the same light?"

Not the least interesting result of the Bryan pronunciamento is the fact that it has stirred up so many opponents of suffrage to reply. And there will be lively opposition in Mr. Bryan's own State, notes the Springfield *Republican*, which hears of a manifesto issued by Nebraska antisuffragists telling how excitable and emotional women are and declaring that "the greatest danger to the Republic to-day is in an excitable and emotional suffragist." A woman, who is editor of an antisuffrage publication, writes to the New York *Times* (Ind.) to inform its readers how women voters played into the hands of the interests in the recent Chicago elections. A man who is on the same side reproaches Secretary Bryan for calmly ignoring the most serious objection to the "silly" suffrage "fad," namely: "that women do not want to vote." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) writes in scorn of "Mr. Bryan's tearful plea." To his declaration of willingness to share his political rights with his wife, it opposes this argument:

"She already is a complete participant with him in every social or humane or uplifting condition that the exercise of political rights in this country has produced, and she could get nothing more if she had forty votes. What is the good for her, then, of having a new right which would leave her exactly where she now is and as she now is?

"The truth about this country is that good women do not want the vote and that bad women should not be permitted to have the vote."

Likewise the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) can find nothing new or convincing in Mr. Bryan's argument. And while Champ Clark and Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan may go over to suffrage, there is another Colonel in Louisville who never will. No man, writes Colonel Watterson in *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "no man who loves and reveres woman—especially no man who loves and reveres his own women—can, without foreboding, look upon this crusade, and all that it implies, of degradation to womanhood, of destruction to all domestic and moral organism, of desecration to everything we hold dear in the wife, the mother, and the home."

THE TRUST BILLS IN THE SENATE

TWO MONTHS AGO the three trust bills that form the Administration's trust program were sent from the House to the Senate to run the gantlet of criticism and take their chances of mutilation or death. Last week saw them all before the open Senate, still recognizable after the committee ordeal. It may be three weeks or three months, we read, before the bills are ready to receive the President's signature, but several editors think it likely that the Senate modifications will be retained in the measures on their final passage. The amendments, it should be noted, are pretty generally looked upon as improvements by both friends and foes of the Administration and its antitrust policy, including such representative newspapers as the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *American* (Ind.), and *World* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) and *Record* (Dem.), Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), and Washington *Times* (Prog.). The bills, as our readers will recall, are the Covington Trade Commission Bill, the Rayburn Stocks and Bonds Bill, and the Clayton "Omnibus" Antitrust Bill.

The Clayton Bill suffered most at the hands of the committee. The House measure, as the New York *Sun* puts it, was "ripped to pieces." Among the modifications which seem most worthy of note to Washington correspondents and editors are the provision for court reviews of Trade Commission orders, the permission of price discrimination for the purpose of meeting competition, and the simplification of the "interlocking direc-

"WILLIE!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

torates" provision. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* is one of several dailies to remark upon the wisdom of the "abandonment of the plan to compel the sale of products of mines, oil- and gas-wells, and of hydroelectric plants to all applicants," and "the striking of fraternal and consumers' organizations from the

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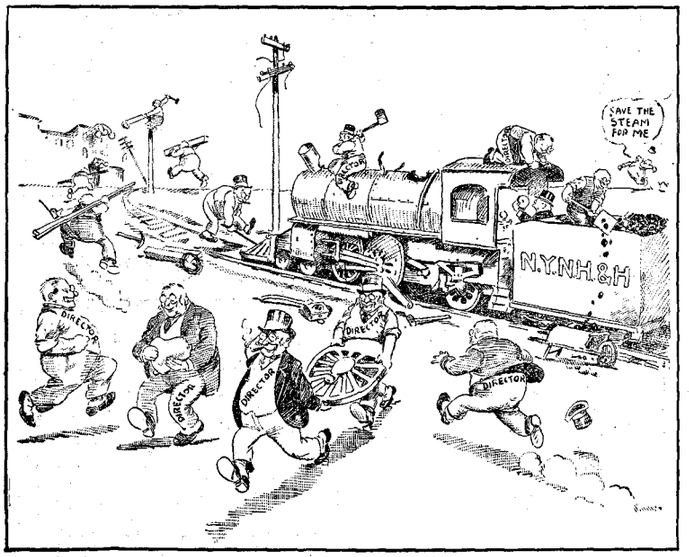
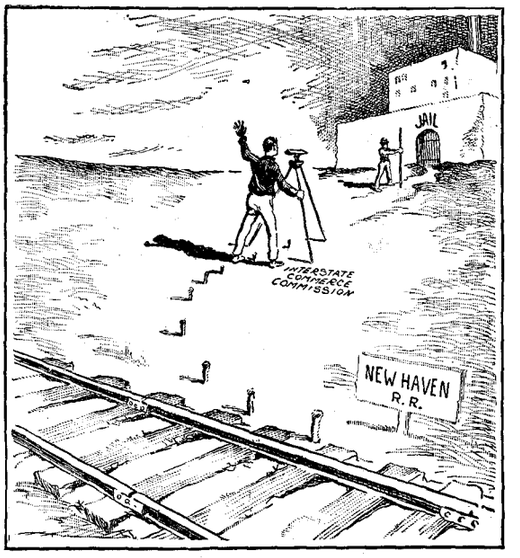


DIRECTORS' MEETING.
—Winner in the Harrisburg *Patriot*.



RUNNING A NEW LINE.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

STRANGE RAILROAD ACTIVITIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

trust-exemption list." But the paragraph exempting labor and farmers' associations remains practically unchanged, while the language of the section of the House bill relating to injunctions in labor troubles is modified somewhat. The much-criticized and much-defended labor exemption clause now reads:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or members thereof be held or be construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

Republican critics, like the New York *Tribune* and Albany *Journal*, do not see much improvement here, and consider this amendment as either meaningless or offering special class privilege to two special classes. But the New York *World*, no more friendly than they to the original proposition, thinks that in exempting the unions only so long as they "lawfully carry out the legitimate objects of their organizations," the Senate Committee applies the "rule of reason." As it says:

"The changes now proposed remedy a just grievance on the part of labor organizations in that several courts have held them to be illegal combinations *per se*, and by injunction and other processes have in effect convicted them without a hearing. . . . . .

"The Senate Bill safeguards every right of organized labor; it legalizes all its lawful operations; it prohibits the arbitrary judicial methods against which there has been reasonable complaint; but it does not tolerate in labor, any more than in capital, violations of law which are the very essence of conspiracy."

In changing the penal provisions of the Clayton Bill, the Senate Committee has "softened" it, in the opinion of some. But while several teeth are taken out, one or two are added. The amended bill, as the Philadelphia *Record* notes, "revokes the proposed fines and prison penalties for price-fixing, and substitutes the remedy by injunction. The personal liability of directors, officers, and managers for crimes committed by corporations in violation of the antitrust law is restated and emphasized; and the conversion or misappropriation by directors and officers of the property or assets of a common carrier is made a felony." The Washington *Times* makes the rather practical observation that if this "personal liability" section had "been law when the Billard Company was making a couple of millions of profit for insiders out of a juggle in New Haven securities," it "would have warned those thrifty persons"; and—"if they neglected the warning, would have reasonably insured their punishment. It will hardly be presumed that anybody is going to object to 'harrying business' by safeguarding investors against such practises."

Considering the Clayton Bill in particular and all three bills in general, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* concludes that all these modifications are in the right direction,

"For they simplify the measures and deliver business from the necessity of appealing to the courts to find out what the new laws mean. Now, if the committee will go still further and cut out all those regulations of business practises already covered by the existing law, or by the court interpretations of the law, the bills will gain in simplicity and usefulness more than they will lose in bulk."

To the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has been following closely the course of antitrust legislation, it seems that while a good deal of the crudeness "has been thumped out" of the Clayton Bill, "its composition is so refractory that it is not possible to make a reasonable measure of it," because—

"It is based upon a radically wrong theory, that of prescribing specifically what shall and shall not be done in business, and expecting official authority to force compliance with all its requirements, instead of that of laying down broad principles of justice and equity in the conduct of business and providing penalties for their violation as a means of inducing compliance with them. It would impose upon public authorities and the courts an impossible task and establish an unworkable system of 'regulating' commerce. It is like attempting to follow up private business processes to see that men conduct their transactions in a prescribed manner in order to make them honest and faithful to their obligations, instead of providing penalties for fraud and failure to meet such obligations."

And a daily representing the most progressive thought of the Middle West, the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), denounces the Clayton Bill as "dangerous," "uncertain," and "impractical," and declares that "it should be given up and its proper objects should be covered by clear and carefully considered provisions in a trade commission bill."

But the Trade Commission Bill now before the Senate has its critics, tho it has aroused less discussion than the Clayton Bill. The backbone of the measure, says the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, is the Stevens amendment forbidding "unfair competition." It seems "significant" to the Kansas City *Star* (Prog.) that the Senate contest should center around this provision—

"Some of the objections to this are that it is 'too vague'; others, that it is too specific, when taken in connection with

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other clauses of the bill; others, that it 'places too great a power in a few hands.' And that last seems to disclose the darky in the wood-pile.

"That last objection ignores the fact that the power complained of is already in a few hands—often in the power of one hand, the hand of one judge, it may be, or the hand of one financier like the late Mr. J. P. Morgan."

The Rayburn Railroad Bill, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission full control over the issuance of railroad securities, is the last of the "antitrust trinity" to be reported in "perfected" form from committee. Its more general requirements satisfy the New York *Journal of Commerce*. But, we are told,

"It gives altogether too much power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to 'hold up' efforts to raise capital when it is needed for proper purposes and to hamper the financial operations of the companies and those interested in their investments. Laying down the requirements and restrictions and providing for full publicity, with adequate penalties for any violation of the law, would accomplish the object without giving to the Commission power to dictate, prescribe, and forbid to a degree which would have a paralyzing effect."

Railroad officials, according to the New York *Herald*, "contend that such a settlement to existing legislation would practically take the management of transportation lines out of the hands of stockholders and directors and place government officials in control of their finances as well as their regulation and operation." Objection is also heard from the critics of the roads that such financial control would almost amount to a government guaranty of railroad paper, and would be so used by "high finance" to thimblerig the public.

QUIETING HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO

THE "DESPERATE CRISIS" in our relations with the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo forces the Wilson Administration to face "new diplomatic problems of momentous importance," thinks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. The chief problem involves "the supremacy of the United States in the vicinity of the Panama Canal." Both

"GOSH! I'M GETTIN' TIRED DOPIN' THESE 'INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.'"
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

republics are going to pieces, we are told, as the result of endless "barbaric internal warfare," and not only our own interests, but those of foreign nations, are gravely imperiled. It is the concern of the German Government and others on behalf of their nationals, exprest in very definite terms, press dispatches inform us, which has brought matters to a head. The present situation, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, has come after months of patient but futile effort to settle matters by diplomatic methods, and it becomes necessary to put an expeditionary force within easy striking

CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY!
—Carter in the New York *Sun*.

distance, where it can enforce order and safeguard life. Particularly responsible for this show of force, says this writer, is "the eternal attitude of Europe, which is ready to accuse the United States of a 'dog in the manger' policy in the Caribbean," and he adds:

"The Monroe Doctrine, Europe has always said, limits our freedom to act in our own and the interests of civilization in the Caribbean; therefore it rests with the United States to abate such international nuisances as Haiti and Santo Domingo are admitted to be in their present state. To this the United States Government has never had any satisfactory answer, and hence, to avert the raising of embarrassing questions by European Powers, the present Administration, like others before it, finds itself compelled to move against its will and to prepare for armed intervention in the Caribbean."

The writer then recalls the establishment of our financial guardianship over Santo Domingo, when, in 1905–7, we put the Republic through international bankruptcy and began to collect Dominican revenues and apply "the proceeds to the payment of its debts to the world." In Haiti, he continues—

"no such definite obligations have yet been formally undertaken by the United States, but the condition is almost identical with that which nine years ago brought about in Santo Domingo the present American trusteeship of the Republic. The United States then faced the alternative of seeing European Powers assume charge of Dominican revenues, thus establishing a foothold for themselves in the Republic, or accepting responsibility for seeing the European creditors paid. Precisely this situation obtains in Haiti, and the United States is more than ever committed against permitting the European Governments to acquire a financial or political control of the Republic."

Against this reported stand of the Administration may be

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set the statement of a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, in which we read that:

"The German Government, for example, has notified the United States that sole American control of the collection and disbursement of Haitian customs revenues will not be acceptable to Germany. This intimation was given informally, but it is realized that unless there is an improvement very soon in the Haitian situation the suggestion will be placed before the State Department in a way that will call for a definite answer.

"The French Government occupies the same position as Germany. It is realized by the Administration that, if an effort should be made to arrange with the Haitian Government for transferring the control of its customs revenues to the United States, Germany and France, and probably Great Britain and Belgium, would insist upon being made parties to the arrangement. It is for this reason, it is understood, that the Washington Government hesitates to apply to Haiti the customs-control scheme which has been in force in Santo Domingo for eight years."

With Europe ready and anxious to take a hand, our protectorate over Santo Domingo "must be made to succeed," thinks the Newark (N. J.) *Evening News* (Ind.). We must not let others share it:

"The European Powers wished to make it a joint protectorate when the convention was signed. They now ask for a joint protectorate over Haiti. To grant this request would amount to our permitting the Powers to join with us in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine. They have never formally recognized the Doctrine, which is a declaration of our purpose only. Their foreign policies do not coincide with ours; cooperation of this sort would mean a sort of an alliance, which, heretofore, our people have earnestly desired to avoid. It would be a confession that we have not and can not administer the Dominican protectorate to the satisfaction of Europe.

"A great deal hangs upon the success or failure of our policy on the island lying between Cuba and Porto Rico, which guards two main channels into the Caribbean Sea. Our highway to the Panama Canal must be kept clear and free from any menace from a foreign Power. Beyond this lies the whole question of our future relations with Mexico, Nicaragua, and other Central American republics, as well as Cuba."

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A SENATOR WHO BOASTS OF CHEROKEE DESCENT.

Robert Latham Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate committee on Banking and Currency.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thoughtfully infers from our custodian experience with Santo Domingo a significance "in relation to other disturbed regions in which we may be tempted to adopt a similar course upon the inducement offered by its supposed ease and simplicity," but the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) says that "if we are obliged to assume so much authority and so much responsibility, why not go the limit, establish a genuine protectorate, and compel the aggravating little pest of a nation to behave itself?" Of similar mind is the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), which favors a protectorate for Haiti as well, while the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) sums up the problem as follows:

"It is high time that not only Santo Domingo and Haiti, but all the Central American republics, should be relieved of the reproach of being hotbeds of revolution, the revolutions having no other purpose generally than loot, and too often being fomented deliberately by American adventurers. Much can be done in Washington toward identifying and restricting the malevolent activity of such adventurers and their employers, when they have responsible employers. But there is still more to be done, and the establishment of such a modified protectorate as the proposed treaty with Nicaragua implies is worth the serious attention of the Senate. In regard to that plan there is much to be said on both sides."

OUR NEW CHEROKEE CITIZENS

FAR from being "a vanishing race, the Indians of Oklahoma are multiplying in numbers," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, in commenting on the dissolution of the tribal entity of the Cherokee nation by treaty with the United States. The tribe passes out of existence, this journal explains, because the Indians, "as citizens of the Commonwealth of Oklahoma and possessing the full rights of American citizenship," have no further need of tribal government, and their progress, we are told, is "a convincing proof of the excellence of the American Indian when he is uncorrupted by the white man's evils." In the division of the tribal funds, press dispatches say, each member will receive a share of about $15, and among the distinguished men who will partake United States Senator Owen is conspicuously named. However, in speaking of the Cherokees as "the most advanced native American race that the continent has seen since the Spaniards wiped out the empires of the Incas and the Aztecs," a writer in the New York *Times* queries whether the Cherokees of to-day have any more right "to be called a native American race than the Mexicans or some of the South-American nations." He reminds us that the tribe is "full of the descendants of white men, mostly missionaries and British traders, who married into it in the eighteenth century," as well as of "squaw-men" who have been taken in since the Cherokees settled in Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma. At present, the writer informs us, the tribe numbers 41,798 members, including about "2,000 full-blooded white men, who have been adopted into it, and about 3,000 negroes, who are descended from the slaves freed in 1865."

As a sign of Cherokee enlightenment the New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that the tribe has "long maintained a constitutional government and native newspapers," while it has "produced more teachers than all the other tribes combined." The Cherokees' chief claim to notice, *The Post* thinks, may be "the alphabet invented by Sequoyat ninety years ago and its effect on their development," while, on the other hand, this journal continues, the prime importance of the present event is as—

"the first large achievement of the Government in its policy of bringing about the cessation of all tribes as individual entities—the first policy worthy of the name it has had. The Cherokees were the last of the five nations to enter into a treaty to that end; and the record of the contentious lawsuits involved in completing the transaction is, with the tragic history of their early deportation, an epitome of much of the injustice of the United States toward its wards. The other nations, Creek and Chickasaw, Seminole and Choctaw, which suffered equally from an 'independence' in Indian Territory that attracted every outlaw in the Southwest, can rejoice that they also will shortly pass. . . . . .

"The clearing up of their affairs and the conversion of all tribal property into cash to be distributed thus see a measure of final justice done a people that once claimed a vast empire. It is a first goal reached on the road marked out when, in 1887, Congress, abandoning the wretched reservation idea, enacted the Land Allotment Law, authorizing the division of Indian lands into individual allotments, each to be held in Government trust until an allottee was felt competent to receive full letters patent. Such patents, carrying citizenship, have been issued to each member of the tribe."

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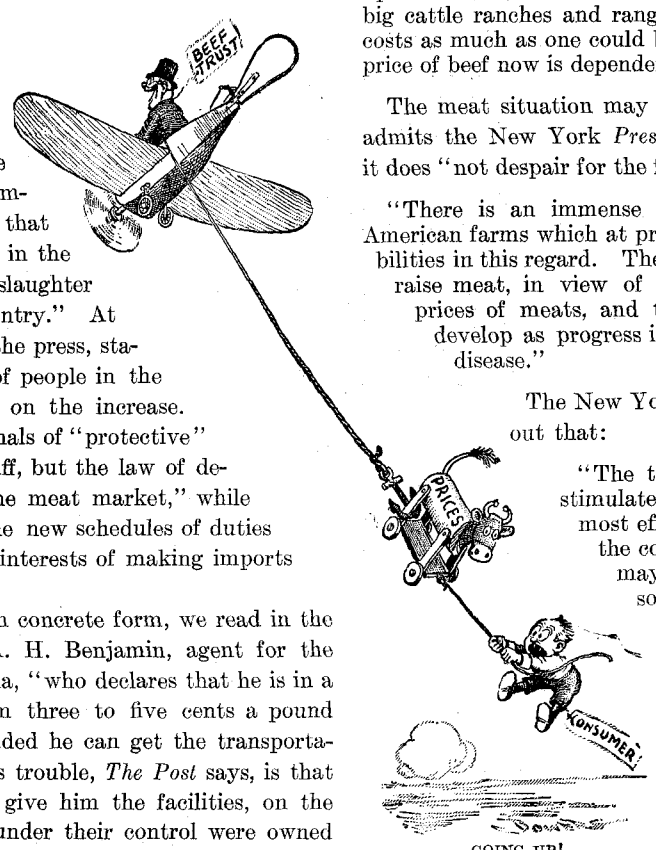
REMEDIES FOR THE BEEF FAMINE

AS THE SOARING PRICE of beef is now pretty generally attributed by the press to the dwindling supply of cattle and the growing number of mouths to feed, so the remedies suggested naturally take the shape of hints to the small farmer to go in for stock-raising, and intimations to the hungry to curb their longing for the flesh-pots. While editors are deeply imprest by the news that beef cattle sell at about ten cents a pound on the hoof in Chicago, which means that a steer costs about $150 and that the rate per hundred pounds to retailers is "increased from 30 to 70 cents," still many of them busy themselves to find a remedy for this recurrent rise rather than with a mere discussion of causes. Thus one authority, holding with others that we must raise more beef and be more economical in using what beef we have, says that "there is no mystery about such rise as has taken place recently in the price of meat, especially beef, in spite of the removal of duties from that imported," because "figures show that it is entirely due to a falling-off in the number of cattle received for slaughter at the great markets of the country." At the same time, we learn from the press, statistics prove that the number of people in the country who eat beef is greatly on the increase. Thus it is seen, we read in journals of "protective" tendency, that it is not the tariff, but the law of demand and supply that "rules the meat market," while some of those who believe in the new schedules of duties incline to suspect the big beef interests of making imports difficult, if not impossible.



GOING UP!
—Bowers in the Newark *Star*.

Such a charge as this is put in concrete form, we read in the New York *Evening Post*, by A. H. Benjamin, agent for the independent packers of Argentina, "who declares that he is in a position to supply beef 'at from three to five cents a pound under the domestic price' provided he can get the transportation facilities." Mr. Benjamin's trouble, *The Post* says, is that "the railroads have refused to give him the facilities, on the plea that the refrigerator-cars under their control were owned or leased by other packers." This is a question, *The Post* remarks, that should have a thorough clearing up, tho it adds:

"It is interesting to note, however, that Mr. Benjamin winds up with the statement that, even as matters stand, 'had it not been for the imported beef, the domestic beef would have been at least four cents per pound higher wholesale.' And so we come back to the point, which every sober debater of the subject must constantly bear in mind, that the tribute which the giant combinations can extort is limited by the conditions governing supply. We must do all we can to keep monopoly down; but for a check on the high-price tendency, we must look primarily to increase of supply at home and facilitation of imports from abroad."

The New York *Globe* reminds us that the Department of Agriculture may be able to enlighten us on the meat situation when it presents its report of the investigation it has been carrying on for the past half year, yet it fears that not much "that is new will be disclosed," because—

"It has been obvious for some years that we were approaching a 'meat famine.' Grazing lands have been steadily giving place to cereal fields. The stock farmer has had no encouragement. He is more or less at the mercy of the big packers, who control his products as completely as they control the business of supplying the public's needs. Corn and wheat with which to feed his animals have been so expensive as in large measure to prohibit their conversion into beef. Meanwhile nothing has been done to discourage the slaughter of calves. For veal, mature or immature, there is a constant demand, and the farmer finds more profit in catering to it than in trying to raise full-grown animals."

Signed dispatches from several Chicago packers appear in this same journal, attributing the high cost of beef to supply shortage, while some of these authorities aver that "stopping slaughter of calves means necessarily more beef." But the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* says that "the veal argument is as overworked and weary as its choice-cut predecessor," and it continues:

"It is becoming more and more true that the beef we buy comes and must continue to come from the farm (if not from Argentina and Australia), nurtured and prepared for market from high-priced lands, instead of from broad expanses where the cattle of the plenteous period picked up a living for themselves and cost their owner little more than the expense of a round-up and drive to the nearest shipping-point. The passing of the big cattle ranches and ranges tells the story of why shin-bone costs as much as one could buy filet for in the yesteryear. The price of beef now is dependent upon the farm and the farmer."

The meat situation may be "a discouragement" for to-day, admits the New York *Press*, arguing along a similar line, but it does "not despair for the future," because—

"There is an immense latent meat-producing capacity in American farms which at present are not developing their possibilities in this regard. They will be more and more disposed to raise meat, in view of the low price of wheat, the high prices of meats, and the improving conditions that will develop as progress is made toward the control of swine disease."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, too, points out that:

"The tendency of higher prices will be to stimulate the raising of food animals, but the most effective defense is greater economy in the consumption of high-priced meat. It may not be true that meat is not reasonably to be regarded as a 'necessary of life,' at least for those employed in labor requiring muscular strength and vitality; but it is true that there is a great deal of waste in the use of flesh food in this country. There is much more consumed than is either necessary or salutary, but worse than that is the lack of economy in preparing it for the table and making refuse of much that might be utilized to advantage. Kitchen and table economy, for which the French have such a high reputation, is little known in this country."

Nor does the Detroit *Times* seem to be unduly alarmed, but rather takes a humanitarian tone when it urges that—

"One of the reasons that meat is high now is that pastures and feeding conditions are good. This is not a profitable time to market stock. Meat does not keep well in warm weather. It does keep when it is cool. Summer is the time to grow it. Winter is the time to eat it. During the summer months there is provided an abundant variety of fruits and vegetables to take its place. Surely such a happy arrangement of circumstances was not ordained by an all-wise Providence without the expectation that man should profit by them. Therefore, if the price of meat wants to climb, let it."

We are also counseled by the Springfield *Republican* that "one of the sensible ways of escape" from beef-price domination is to find substitutes for meat, "as thousands did several years ago" when prices soared, and it cites with approval the following remark of the Boston *Globe:*

"At that time it was demonstrated that human beings could retain their health and strength by a diet which did not include a large supply of meat. In fact, many individuals, without becoming thorough vegetarians, . . . began to consume food that was palatable and better for their system than the meat products they had formerly considered indispensable."

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WHO WILL PAY HUERTA'S DEBTS?

THE MENACE of "foreign complications" is seen by some observers of the Mexican situation, who say they are sure to arise if, in the words of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "there is any tampering with the part of the national debt incurred by Huerta while a *de facto* President, not recognized, indeed, by the United States, but recognized by European Powers." That there is a great temptation to repudiate this indebtedness *The Eagle* admits, because "the proceeds were used or were intended to be used, to kill Constitutionalists," but it has every confidence that Washington will make any provisional government that succeeds the "Carbajal makeshift" meet this obligation in full. As to Huerta's other engagements, in particular his concessions to nationals of foreign governments, we learn from Washington dispatches that the United States does not intend to "recognize as valid any concessions granted by Huerta, even those to Americans." The debt, however, is a different matter, about which the Brooklyn paper says that "Mexico, poor as she is, can not afford national bankruptcy," and it adds:

"The best historic parallel for the kaleidoscopic changes of form of government in Mexico is offered by France. The revolution that overthrew Louis XVI. and had to fight all Europe could not be nice about paying all the annuities that kings had lavished on favorites. It scaled down such charges. It refunded debts. It made some debts payable in assignats of debased value or mandats which were little better. But the policy was not one of repudiation. And when the monarchy came back after the fall of Napoleon it accepted all the obligations incurred by the republic and the empire. Since that time there has been no attempt at repudiation in France, and French credit is superb.

"Mexican rebels will do well to study the financial history of France. It offers the very best guide for them when they come into power. If its guidance is accepted, the United States will not have to interfere to protect European bondholders."

At the same time we read in a Washington dispatch of the New York *Tribune* that the French Government of to-day is becoming concerned about the interests of its nationals in Mexico, and such "agitation" is considered as "a forerunner of general uneasiness" among the European Powers. This is made "doubly certain," the *Tribune* correspondent tells us, because of Secretary Bryan's revelation that the United States "intends to divide Huerta's régime into two parts, so far as the legitimacy of his actions is concerned," and the writer adds:

"Secretary Bryan's brief statement . . . indicated that the Administration would not approve nor support claims growing out of any action by Huerta since October 10, 1913. It was on that day that Huerta dissolved Congress and assumed the powers of a dictator, suspending all other parts of his government. It is understood that at that time the United States informed Europe of its intention no longer to consider legitimate or binding any action of Huerta."

In this connection *The Wall Street Journal* calls attention to the announcement of General Carranza that he "proposes to ignore" the debts of Huerta, and observes that it "raises one of those disturbing problems which are likely to prove more difficult in the ultimate solution of the Mexican situation than the clash of arms." Consequently this journal points out that:

"The Government of the United States may well proceed deliberately in the policy of extending further favors to the Constitutionalists until something is learned of the limitations of this policy of throwing overboard the obligations of the Huerta Government. It will probably be admitted by General Carranza that obligations incurred by General Huerta for the purpose of paying interest on the old Diaz loans should be excluded from the policy of repudiation. Other items may be more difficult to adjust to the mutual satisfaction of the parties in interest.

"In so far as local partizans of Huerta voluntarily advanced money to maintain his sway, there may be a colorable defense for the policy of repudiation. The difficulty is, however, even in these cases, that it can probably be claimed, and pretty nearly established, that advances were made under terrorism, which would constitute a legitimate claim for damages against any administration which claims to be responsible for the orderly government of the Republic. Along these lines inextricable labyrinths open of legal contention and diplomatic correspondence."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE'S one former citizen who doesn't care how soon prohibition hits Mexico.—*Washington Post.*

DR. WILSON must feel now and then like creating a plucking board for his diplomatic service.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

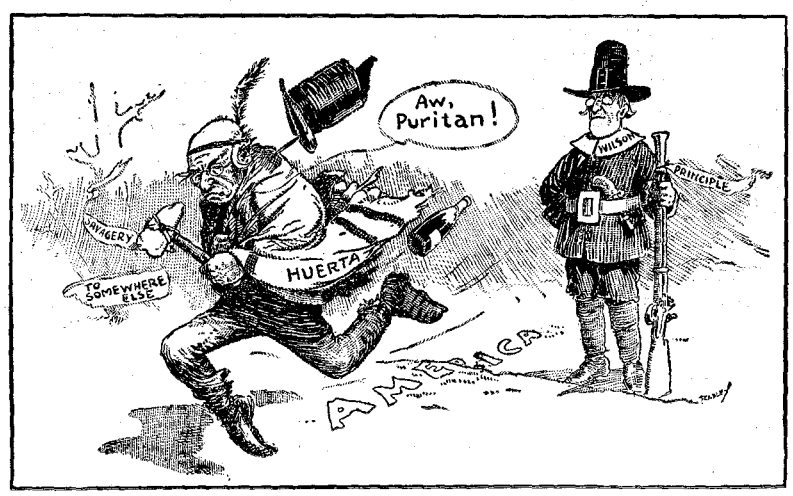
NO Congressman is content to hide his light under a bushel. But there are many who are willing to hide theirs under the pork-barrel.—*Scranton Tribune-Republican.*

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK!

HUERTA was wise to choose a German war-ship to go to Europe on. He wouldn't have been exactly at home on one of ours.—*New York American.*

WITH the Old Dominion preparing to vote on State-wide prohibition, it looks as if those Virginia reels are doomed.—*Columbia State.*

IN his recent Fourth of July address in Philadelphia, President Wilson, among other things, said: "The members of the House and Senate who stay in hot Washington to maintain a quorum and transact public business are performing an act of patriotism." This affords a humorist an opportunity to contrast Mr. Wilson's statement with one paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which enumerates, among the other grievances against the King, this: "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, . . . for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his wishes."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

HAS England got a gentler sex? If so, what is it?—*Washington Herald.*

FAR be it from me to claim superior mental acumen over the ladies, said Mr. Bryan softly, just like that.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AFTER he resigned, hundreds of Mexicans kissed Huerta. This explains his reluctance to take the final step.—*Kanesburgh Illuminator.*

NOW that Mr. Roosevelt has resigned as contributing editor of *The Outlook*, the irate subscriber may feel like resuming his visits to the office.—*St. Louis Meddler.*

THE Haitian Federals and rebels fought one of their most important engagements "on the plains of Limonade." That should touch the heart of grape-juice diplomacy.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"I RESIGNED to liberate Albania," declared George Fred Williams. But up to this time only George Fred has been liberated.—*Houston Post.*

NO doubt the Senate has enabled Mr. Warburg to understand the feelings of a man who has to hustle around and be identified before he can do business with a bank.—*Washington Star.*

SECRETARY BRYAN is now a full-fledged advocate of woman's suffrage, and two years from now the Democrats will nominate a candidate for President. — *Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

MR. ROOSEVELT is said to be counting on breaking the "Solid South" in the next national election. It is sad to observe what terrible effects illness can have on a great mind. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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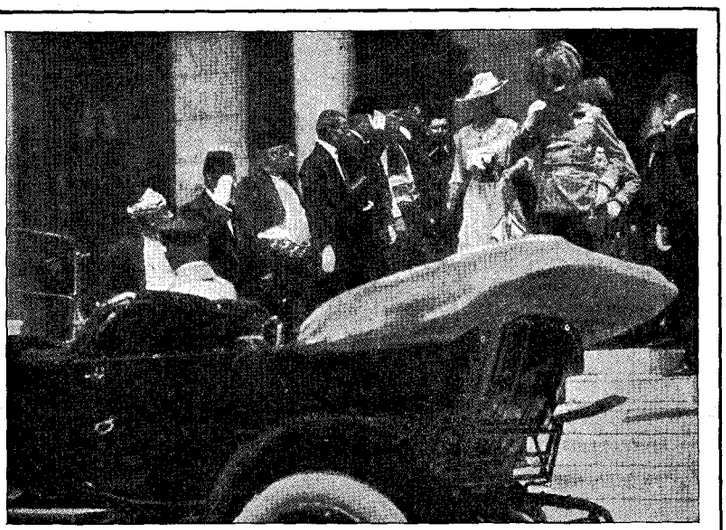
FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY FRANCIS FERDINAND DIED

THE CONSPIRATORS who perpetrated the crime at Serajevo were not blind anarchists who slew the Prince merely because he was a prominent figure in a settled government. The assassins were men of deep if diabolical purpose, who thought their country was suffering a grievance. They acted in the spirit of Charlotte Corday, and removed the person they considered a ringleader in plans for their national obliteration. So, at least, the Italian and German papers account for the murder of hereditary Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg. In an article by Alessandro Dudan in the government organ, *Tribuna* (Rome), the blame is laid on the reactionary policy of the Prince himself. It appears that he tried to propagate an Austrian policy of his own by secret means, in opposition to the plans of the reigning Emperor, and relied on the support of the clerical and aristocratic party in enrolling all the Slavs of the neighboring territories under the standard of the Black Eagle. His policy was particularly hateful to the Serbs, who had already seen Bosnia-Herzegovina swallowed up by Austria. Of the Archduke's intrigues Mr. Dudan says:



GOING TO THEIR DOOM.

The Archduke and Duchess photographed a few minutes before their death, leaving the town hall in Serajevo.

"For some time Belvedere, the palace of the Archduke at Vienna, has been universally regarded as the headquarters from which stretched out all the manifold controlling influences which Italian historians have styled the *Nebenregierung*, a side or secret government, a replica of the Spanish camarilla, which represented at the court and throughout the provinces the closely allied and potent forces of the old feudal and reactionary aristocracy and of the old clergy and military, as against the constitutional authorities, the Parliament, the ministers not in league with the camarilla, and even against the Emperor himself, whenever that ruler preferred to follow the advice of his ministers rather than of the military authorities. . . . In this coterie were eventually included the Archduke's connections in Bohemia, while the feudal, aristocratic, and clerical circles in that country joined the group to which the Archduke found himself attracted after his marriage with a daughter of a Bohemian aristocrat, a marriage which by its very morganatic character detached him still more from that circle surrounding the Emperor which he had abandoned. Then there were formed in Austria two parties in the political Olympus of the monarchy. On one side was the old German bureaucracy, strongly supported by the Hungarian Government: on the other side were the clerical and military circle of reactionaries and those members of the bureaucracy who saw in the Archduke the future, and in the reigning Emperor the past, of the country."

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

The Archduke desired to include in the Austrian Empire the group of nationalities known as Jugo-Slavs, or Southern Slavs, including Bulgarians, Servians, Croats, and the Slovenes who inhabit Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Austria. But all these sections of the Peninsula were nationalists and labored for their own emancipation from the yoke of the Hapsburgs. In describing how Ferdinand matured his plans we read:

"The influence of the hereditary Archduke was especially extended after his nomination to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian troops and of Inspector-General of all the armed forces of the monarchy, on sea and land. To this work he devoted every energy. In the Army and Navy, according to the Hapsburgian tradition, he saw the most powerful weapon, offensive and defensive, against the enemies of the dynasty. I use the word defense, because the Archduke has always been charged with imperialistic designs by which Austria should head a great confederation of Catholic nations in accord with Bavaria and the Catholic party in Germany, and should amalgamate also the Jugo-Slavs, as well as Servia."

Mr. Dudan thinks the consequences of the tragedy will be that in Austria severer police discipline will be exercised over the Servians, and the Slovene and Croat Liberals, whose program is

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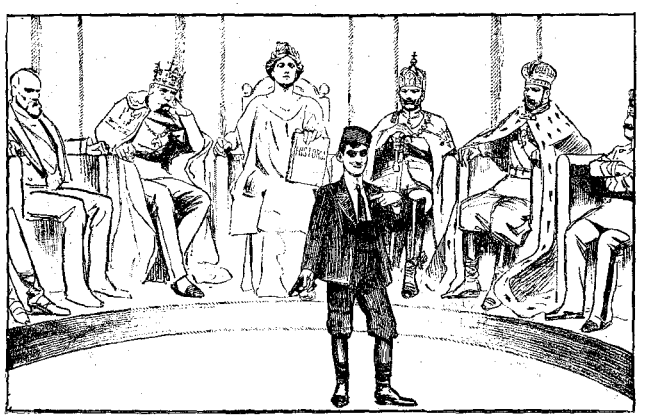
the nationalist union of all the Jugo-Slavs, generally to be described as the Slavs who are not Russian. But the most important result is thus stated:

"The gravest consequences of the catastrophe will appear in domestic politics, where the party of reaction will lose in the so-called camarilla that support on which they most count. The rank and file of the party will exist for some time in complete disorder. The Parliament at Vienna will to a large extent regain its power. For some time at least Austria will revive a constitutional government. At any rate, the old rallying-place of the military and clerical circles will take on a different phase of life under the new hereditary Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who will have no reason to fear that insurrections will be made in favor of the murdered Archduke's morganatic sons."

It was the idea of being incorporated with Austria that incensed the Servians, who looked upon Francis Ferdinand as their enemy. In the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, under the heading of "Servia's Guilt," this point is especially dwelt upon. Servia, we are told, has always been the foe of Austria, and "has admitted into the ranks of its Army deserters from Austrian regiments," while "Major Milan Pribicsevitch, subchief of the Servian General Staff, received the assassins at Belgrade." It is even hinted that the bomb may have been provided from the imperial arsenal, under the direction of this officer. This writer adds:



IN THE TEMPLE OF HISTORY.

ASSASSIN—"History? I am history!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

"All neighboring states must join hands with Austria in calling the Servian Government to account. And then a suspicious glance is directed toward Russia. Will this greatest of Slavic empires, which has so far extended a protecting hand over Servia, show itself to be the protector and elder brother of murderous bandits and dastardly assassins? Russia has sufficient nihilists and bomb-throwers of her own. Austria, with her prestige, her political outlook, and her security at home, is bound at once to make a movement against Servia. In that case we should soon see whether some European Power or group of Powers would set out to hinder her course or whether Servian political incendiaries found favor and protection in Europe."

The Hungarian *Pester Lloyd* is very bitter against the Servian Government, and speaks of "the trails which, according to the Serajevo investigation, lead to Belgrade." The article concludes in the following rather strong language:

"The Servian Government will be shown up as a nest of pestilential rats which come from their territory over our border to spread death and destruction. If the Servian Government shows readiness to exterminate this nest of rats, it will bring proof of its upright sentiments and again make good its title to that neighborly correctness which of late has become questionable."

Speaking in the Landtag at Laibach, Carniola, Deputy Dr. Sustersiics declared that Belgrade was undoubtedly responsible for the assassination. After "giving expression to the grief of the Slovene people," adds the Budapest daily, he continued:

"Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand was bound to come to this end, especially as he was the friend of the Southern Slavs. Imperialistic Servia saw with alarm the rise of this potent personality, this knight 'without fear and without reproach,' who showed both the will and the power to promote peaceful relations between the Southern Slavs and the Hapsburg dynasty."

But the London *Times* thus meets the accusation:

"There is, indeed, strong reason to suspect that the murder is the outcome of a Serb plot. But the existence of that plot has yet to be established by clear and authentic proofs, and when it has been established, it will still have to be shown by like proofs that any of King Peter's subjects had a share in it."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POPULARITY

THE FALL ELECTIONS will soon show what the country thinks of the Democratic Administration. Some are saying that the Wilsonian defeat of Huerta and the rising tide of prosperity will bring a Democratic victory; others argue that the President's feverish haste in pushing his program through Congress betrays a fear that he will soon have a hostile law-making body to deal with. Meanwhile, we have the judgment of a disinterested British observer who tries to tell his readers at home how the President stands after a year and a half of power. He has shown strength and wisdom, writes James Davenport Whelpley in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), but he has now "reached and passed the greatest height of his political power." Mr. Whelpley, a British Washington correspondent, thinks that this failure in influence was manifested by the manner in which the repeal of the Panama tolls discrimination was passed. President Wilson's betrayal of his inexperience in forming a program for Democratic legislation roused up enemies in his own political household, we are told. Of the result of the new Panama Tolls Bill on the President's prestige this writer says:

"There are striking indications that this victory in Congress marks the beginning of the decline of the political strength and popularity of President Wilson himself. He became President at a time when his party had long been out of power. He at once formed a legislative program which would have staggered a more experienced leader. With considerable sagacity and a realization of the shortness of the day in political life, he forced his program upon a party somewhat light-headed over victory and anxious to conserve the party strength by presenting a solid front to the Opposition. The period of light-headedness has gone, however, and the glamour of the new and unaccustomed has passed from over the vision of the Democratic floor leaders. President Wilson now finds critics within his own party, and partially successful rebellions against the autocratic control he has exercised for the past year are now not infrequent. He has, in short, reached and passed the greatest height of his political power. . . . . .

"To the political weather experts in Washington and elsewhere the barometer shows signs of falling, and if history repeats itself, the fall, once begun, will accumulate momentum on its way. No longer has the President but to express his will and witness its immediate accomplishment. That he may have realized this would come to pass is not impossible, for no intelligent man who has studied political psychology as closely as President Wilson could fail to realize the inevitable escape in time of the party majority in Congress from his strict and forceful guiding hand. To use a homely expression, he has 'made hay while the sun shone,' and, to give him the credit that should be his, he probably knew that to carry out even a large part of his political program he must, as the old frontiersmen used to say, 'go while the going is good.' He has accomplished much of what he started out to do, and has only been a year at it. It is a record of big achievement, for even if he has to fight harder in the future for what he gets, and yield to a greater degree of compromise, he can but congratulate himself upon the distance already covered and accept the waning of his power with more or less philosophy."

The fight against the trusts is next dealt with by this well-informed journalist, who remarks:

"The Old World has long ago discovered that the greatest forces for the expansion of foreign trade are big industrial combinations commanding unlimited capital. The New World, now needing foreign trade nearly as much as the older communities, is doing its best to discourage these agencies and penalizing

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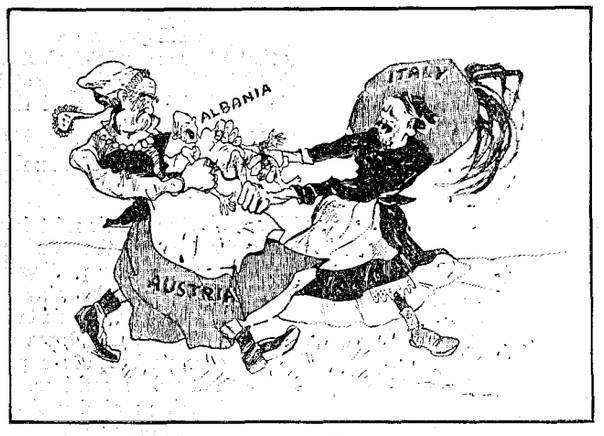
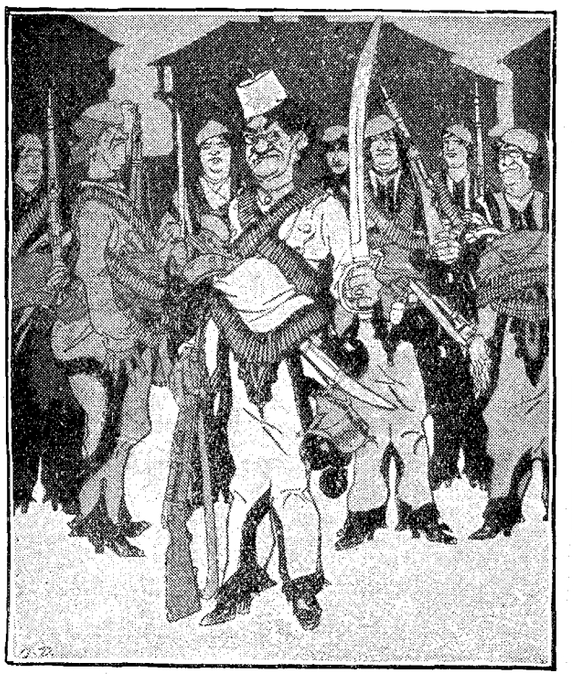


THE FIGHT FOR THE BABY.

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).



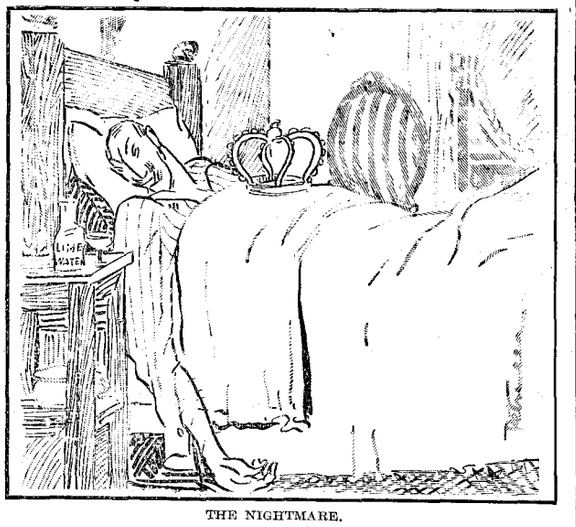
THEN HE WOULD BE SAFE.

England should send Wied a guard of suffragettes.

—*Muskete* (Vienna).

"I NEVER THOUGHT BEING A KING WAS ANYTHING LIKE THIS."

—©*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



THE NIGHTMARE.

KING OF ALBANIA—"Who will take this weight off my stomach?"

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

CARTOON SKETCHES OF ALBANIA AND ITS RULER.

those who have built them up to their present effective fighting power.

"That there will come a reaction against overregulation is inevitable, and signs of this are not wanting. Industrial conditions in the United States are not particularly good at the moment, and the public is quick to lay the blame upon those in political power, for politics and business have become so interwoven through the mania for regulation from Washington that any and all of the evils of industrial depression may quite plausibly be brought to the door of those who are placing increasingly severe legal restrictions upon business. For the first time in many years imports are now increasing more rapidly than exports, and as the United States is a debtor nation, paying out each year about $600,000,000 to foreigners, this is not a favorable sign. The most cheerful feature of the present situation is the fact that the harvests of 1914 promise greater returns than ever before in the history of the country. It is a 'bumper' year."

In discussing the Mexican question, Mr. Whelpley predicts what has since been accomplished, the elimination of Victoriano Huerta. Perhaps the President "overestimates the self-governing power of the people of Mexico"; yet, as this writer concludes:

"It is easy for political opponents to criticize, but it is a question as to whether any one else could have done any better, or even as well, so far as the interests of the American nation in Mexican affairs is concerned."

The future fate of the Democratic party, which Mr. Whelpley thinks the dictatorship of President Wilson threatens to disrupt and send to defeat, is thus described:

"Should the Republicans sink their differences and unite upon Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for 1916, as now seems possible, an attack will be made upon the Democratic party which will be almost unparalleled in its fierceness and for the compactness of the fighting organization. The Democratic party before President Wilson was elected was the critic, and the

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Republican party was upon the defensive. It had been so long since the Democrats were in power that their sins of commission and omission had faded in public consciousness and the sins of the Republicans were shining marks. It will be very different two years from now, for the Democrats have been in power, and from the day of their accession they have been inordinately busy under the aggressive leadership of President Wilson. He has given his followers no time to meditate as to the wisdom of his policies, and where hesitation made itself apparent the party whip has been used with great effect. The disposal of patronage by an incoming Administration is a tempting bait to induce members of Congress to remain inside the Administration circle, and this argument has been used with great effectiveness during the past year to secure Congressional assent to the measures proposed by President Wilson.

"The cream of this patronage is now skimmed, however, and personal ambitions within the party are making themselves felt. The passage of any important law generates enmities and party dissensions hard to reconcile. This is all the more true when the party, as in the present case, consists largely of one man who has dictated its policies and conducted its business single-handed. President Wilson's Cabinet is nothing more than a background for his own personality. The functions of State, War, and Navy are directed from a single desk rather than from the Cabinet table, and it is American history that the strong man as President, who ruled individually rather than through a group of strong men about him, has generally split his party into factions, and finally gone to defeat through inability to carry all the load himself. The American political system does not admit for long of a dictator, however thoroughly he may be disguised as a 'tribune of the people.'"

DUMA MEMBERS ON RUSSIAN REFORM

THE DILEMMA of the Duma appears to be that it is powerless to enact laws that will satisfy the people, yet unwilling to follow the path of reaction desired by the Government. So no one is satisfied with it. We gather from the Russian press that the people are becoming convinced that parliamentary methods of struggle with their rulers are not expedient in a country where a deputy of the Duma is put on trial for expressing his belief that a republican form of government is preferable to autocracy. It is the opinion of leading members of the Russian Parliament that a conflict is inevitable, and they hint at the possibility that the insurrectionary events of 1905 may be repeated. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) publishes their views on the political situation.

Mr. Opochinin, a radical Octobrist, hints at tragic times ahead if the Government takes no reform measures. He asks:

"What next? The key to this question is in the hands of the Government. The composition of the Fourth Imperial Duma is such that should the Government adopt a policy of reform, there would immediately form an enormous majority in the Duma. . . . The thirst for positive activity is so great at the present moment that even the parties further 'left' to us would not demand of the Government anything impossible. . . . But will the Government adopt such a policy? I am not convinced of it, to my great regret. I do not see in the Government any authoritative person who could change our policy to one of reform.

"What will be the result? That the Fifth Duma will be very Radical whether the Fourth lives to the end or not. And as the large masses usually do not stop to consider who is right and who is wrong, there may come a time when the very principles upon which the political order is based will suffer. Besides, it may happen that at the first international complication there will be repeated, only in a much greater degree, those sad events which followed after the Crimean War and the Russo-Japanese War."

Mr. Shidlovsky, an Octobrist leader, thinks the people may despair of legal methods:

"One must be blind not to see that with this condition of the governmental mechanism . . . legislative work is absolutely impossible. . . . If the Government continues to disregard the opinion loyally exprest by the moderate elements of the Imperial Duma, that the course it follows is a dangerous one, the country will come to the conclusion that the legal, parliamentary methods of struggle are futile. But while admitting the abnormality of the situation, I regard skeptically the possibility of a change of the political course. I do not say that I have completely lost all hope for it, for that would mean that I lost hope for the peaceful, normal development of the whole political life. But all that we are witnessing gives food only for skepticism."

Mr. Shingareff, a Constitutional Democrat, speaks of a coming struggle and the necessity of courage for it:

"I do not believe the authorities understand their mistakes. They will not understand them simply because they do not want to understand them. There will be a further parting of ways between the Duma and the Government, and the aggravation of the struggle is inevitable. The struggle must go on both within and without the Duma. Once we are in the Duma we have not the least ground for rejecting those methods of struggle which the parliamentary conditions afford us. I consider, for instance, that the passing by an overwhelming majority of the Imperial Duma of the legislative project regarding the freedom of a deputy's speech . . . has an enormous political significance. In the struggle for the liberation of Russia we do not feel justified in thoughtlessly ignoring such weapons as the work in the Imperial Duma. If this work yields little, what of it? Let it be little.

"When will results come? It is difficult to be a prophet. The history of other countries affords examples of quick and slow victories over reaction. We must be prepared for either. . . . I believe in the people, I believe in Russia. This is sufficient—not to lose courage in the coming struggle."

Mr. Kerensky, a Labor deputy, evidently believes that conditions are growing so bad that any change must be for the better:

"I am in quite an optimistic mood. All the stages which reaction must go through are passing here very rapidly. All the significance of the eighteen months' existence of the Fourth Duma, in my opinion, consists in that it has shown in the clearest possible manner the complete political bankruptcy which began since the enactment of the law of June 3. The politicians wanted to construct a dam against the democratic currents of the country, but the dam turned into a quagmire which gave way under the pressure of reaction. . . . All the ornamentations which distracted and deceived the public consciousness have disappeared. All the decent portions of the middle classes of society have in some degree or other come over to the side of democracy against reaction. The conflict between the country and the Duma during the time of the Third Duma has now turned into a conflict between the country and the Government."

Count Kapnist, a conservative "Octobrist," says:

"I regard the state of things pessimistically because, to my regret, I have little faith in the creation of such conditions as will show a wise and normal way out of the existing political situation. That way, in my opinion, consists in the formation of a Cabinet united by a sincere desire to carry out the necessary reforms in the spirit of the manifesto of October 17. If the authority were held by men filled with the spirit of reform and ready to prove it by deeds, the general political picture would change at once, and everything would proceed differently. Then there could be no talk about the absence of a definite majority in the Imperial Duma. Such a majority would form immediately. More than that: I am convinced that the Government which leans upon a real majority in the Imperial Duma and enjoys the confidence of the wide circles of society and the organs of local self-government would have such great moral weight that it could without difficulty break down the opposition of the Council of the Empire to all progressive undertakings. . . . . .

"Unfortunately we have no data which would permit us to hope for the realization, in the near future, of the modest dream of the moderate elements of the country. Of course, partial changes are possible toward fall. There may be the substitution of some people by others. But we must not be deluded: such changes do not alter the situation. What is the use if instead of X there will be Z when the general political situation and the general political course will remain as heretofore? A positive political turnabout is necessary. If this will not occur, the fall session of the Duma will begin with what the spring session has terminated. And the guilt for this will lie entirely with the Government."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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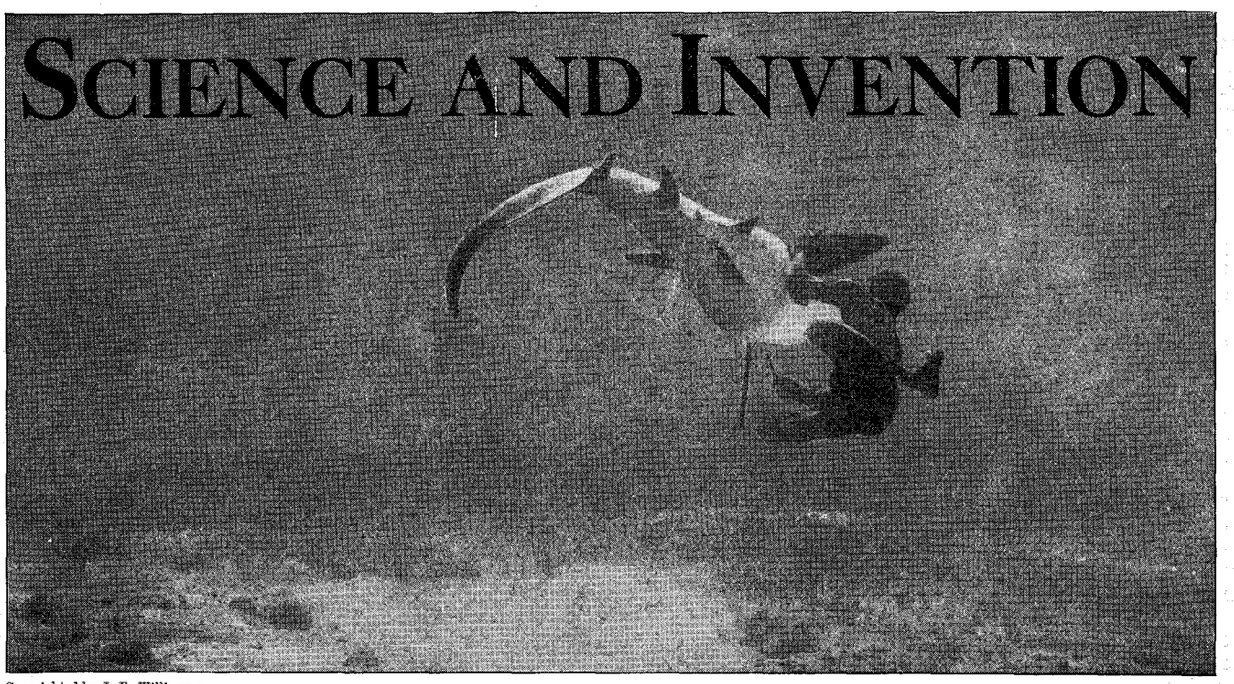
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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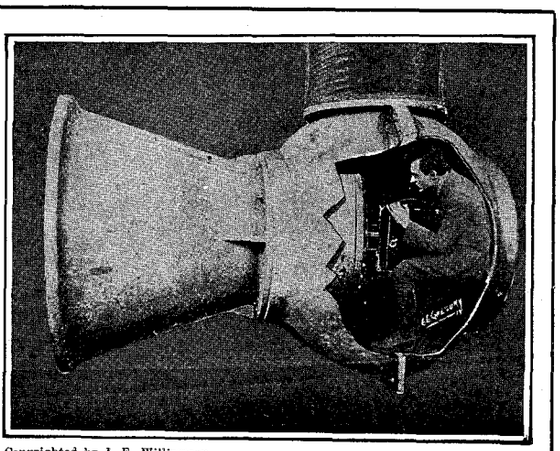
"A NAKED DIVER WILL SLIP INTO THE AFFRAY, AND AS THE SHARK TURNS OVER TO ATTACK HIM, HE WILL PLUNGE A KNIFE INTO THE VITAL PART OF THE MONSTER."

SUBMARINE MOVIES

REMARKABLE moving pictures have been taken under water in the West Indies by the Williamson brothers, of Virginia, using special apparatus of their own invention. One of them, Mr. J. E. Williamson, has written for *The Scientific American* (New York, July 11) an account of his methods and experiences, part of which we quote below. The first really successful photographs ever made under the sea, Mr. Williamson claims, were produced about a year ago at Hampton Roads, Va., by the father of the writer, Mr. Charles Williamson, who devised what is the basic principle of the apparatus here described. This "notable photographic accomplishment," as Mr. Williamson calls the elder Williamson's submarine snap shots, "opened up to the eye of the camera a virgin field of startling significance—a field having a superficial area of 140,000,000 square miles." He goes on to say:



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THE UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

"Ten thousand feet of film was taken on the expedition; 5,000 feet of this will be selected to show the best results."

"The submarine apparatus which made possible the easy access to this underwater world is most worthy of note, beginning, as it does, a new era of enterprise, reducing to a minimum the risk, and eliminating all physical strain. This device allows any one to step from the deck of a vessel and climb down through an open air-shaft to any desired depth, and there look and reach out and carry on, within limits, any work he may wish to accomplish. . . . Through its use the first practical submarine pictures were made, and in the past few months a marvelous motion-picture film has been produced with this apparatus—the Williamson submarine tube. Its flexible metallic construction makes a habitable hole in the water down and through which the camera man passes to his subaqueous studio to work for hours under normal atmospheric conditions.

"I had been down in this tube, and from the work-chamber at its base looked through the port lights and had seen the fish in their native element. With experience gained as a newspaper photographer, my faculty for getting a news-picture was keenly developed, but it was not until the enormous possibilities of a motion-picture film of this new and fascinating realm were realized that the project of submarine photography was started. A few sleepless nights, and, with the cooperation of my brother, our plan of action was formulated. We knew the clear water of the tropics, abounding with plant and animal life, would be the place to obtain the best results. To fit out an expedition to go to these waters equipped with the necessary vessel, a powerful submarine lighting outfit, a Williamson tube, and operating chamber for photographic work at its base, was a big undertaking. So it was necessary to carry on experiments near our home at Norfolk to prove that we were right in our assumptions and gain the interest and support of capital.

"The organization of a corporation in Norfolk, Va., with T. S. Southgate as president, was the result of successful experiments that followed, and after seven months' work of preparation our expedition was in readiness for launching. We wanted the best motion-picture camera man for the important work to be done, and finally secured the services of Carl L. Gregory. With the West Indies as our destination, we started. Headquarters were made in the beautiful harbor of Nassau, in the Bahamas, and we made many trips from there to the near-by islands around whose treacherous coral reefs are found beneath the sea the beautiful, picturesque, and thrilling scenes we desired to capture and embalm forever on the retina of our deep-sea camera.

"Pictures were made at night with the aid of our submarine lamps. They were each equipped with a 2,400 candle-power Cooper Hewitt quartz burner, and the results obtained, as the films show, are remarkably successful. The exposure used for these night pictures was about the same as that used in daytime, the average time of exposure being 100th part of a second.

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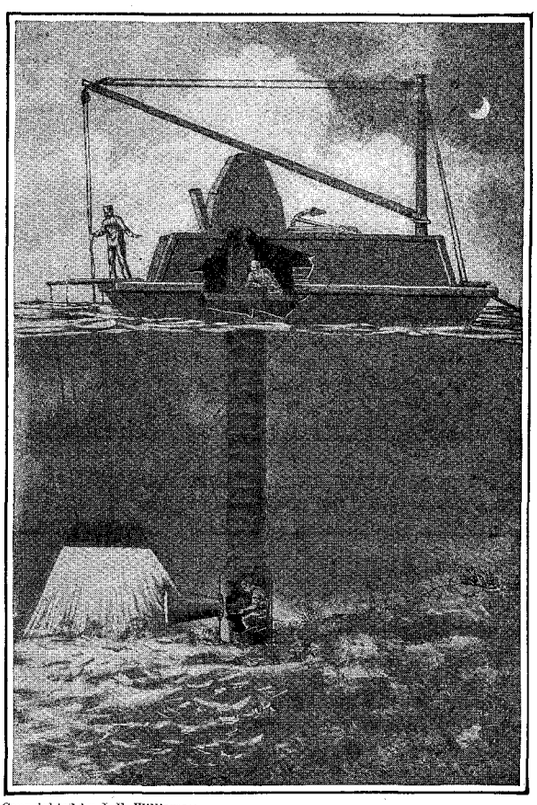
Wonderful results were obtained at various depths of from 15 to 60 feet. A striking example is . . . a diver snapt at work on an old wreck. Forty-five feet of water was between him and the camera, and the reef in the background, 75 feet away, is clearly in focus.

"Ten thousand feet of film was taken on the expedition; 5,000 feet of this will be selected to show the best results of the many



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HOW THE SUBMARINE MOVIES WERE TAKEN.

interesting subjects portrayed. Combats between sharks and divers will furnish some of the thrills for the production. The big fellows will be shown fighting for pieces of flesh thrown overboard, tearing at each other in their efforts to get at the food. A naked diver will slip into the affray, and as the shark turns over to attack him, he will plunge a knife into the vital part of the monster. Myriads of striped and odd-shaped tropical fish will be seen darting in and out among beautiful coral reefs and the waving flora of the sea. Queer and unusual plant formations, bending and rippling in the swift currents of the marvelous sea gardens, will be flashed on the screen, and for the first time a clear and lifelike view of what the bottom of the sea is actually like will be shown. A surface scene will show the passenger-steamers leaving Nassau, and the native black boys sculling and diving from their small boats. Then the scene will shift beneath the surface, and the natives will be seen diving for coins thrown overboard, grasping them, in many instances, before they reach the bottom. The practical diver will also make his first underwater appearance before the world as recorded by the camera man who turned the crank in the operating chamber at the bottom of the tube while the amphibious human went about his work. As he strolls around the wreck of an old blockade-runner, hundreds of fish swim about him, and the stream of bubbles issuing from his helmet grow in size as they approach the surface and the pressure is lessened. Many people of note will be shown boarding the *Jules Verne*, the odd-shaped operating craft of the expedition, which controls the surface end of the big flexible tube. When the visitors go below they witness with delight the marvelous panorama that unfolds itself before their wondering eyes, after which the submarine tube is unfolded, section by section, to demonstrate how easy access to the secrets of the deep is obtained.

"These pictures make a vitally interesting page in natural history, and, as submarine work is continued with the Williamson tube, more new and strange sights will be seen. The ever-ready camera man will do his work, and millions will see exactly what he saw and depicted.

"What the grass shack of prehistoric man is to the Woolworth Building, or the first dugout of primitive man is to the gigantic ocean liners of to-day, the present apparatus that we are using—the first Williamson collapsible tube—and the results obtained, will be to the amazing evolution of this submarine device in the future. To photograph the bottom of the sea is, perhaps, the last of the big things to be done on this hoary planet, and undoubtedly it will be done."

Says the New York *Herald* of this enterprise:

"Altho the greatest depth achieved in the experiments is not greater than that frequently reached by divers, it has been demonstrated that the means for deeper trips into the unknown waters has been found, and the time is not far distant when the riddle of the deep will be solved. Experiments with the apparatus at the Norfolk Navy Yard by officers of the Navy resulted in a report that it would be perfectly safe in its present form of construction at a depth of 800 feet."

Commenting editorially on a report of William E. Doty, U. S. Consul at Nassau, the New York *Sun* says:

"No machine previously invented has been efficient at a submersion of more than two or three feet, but with this apparatus submarine pictures have been taken in Nassau Harbor showing with great clearness the marine gardens, fish of many varieties,

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AS A FISH WOULD SEE THEM—
NEGRO BOYS DIVING FOR COINS.

old wrecks with divers working among them, anchors at a depth of a hundred feet and the movements of sharks and other submarine dangers. . . . . .

"Consul Doty reports that an American physicist of high reputation has exprest the opinion that the tube may be lengthened perhaps to 1,000 feet, which would make it of importance in many lines of scientific work in oceanography. It may prove very useful in salvage operations and in the inspection and repairs of hulls at sea. In the pearl and sponge fishery the tube is expected to work a revolution, since many of the best specimens lie too deep for exploration in the diving helmet.

"These films have been shipped to New York, where they are to be placed on exhibition at once."

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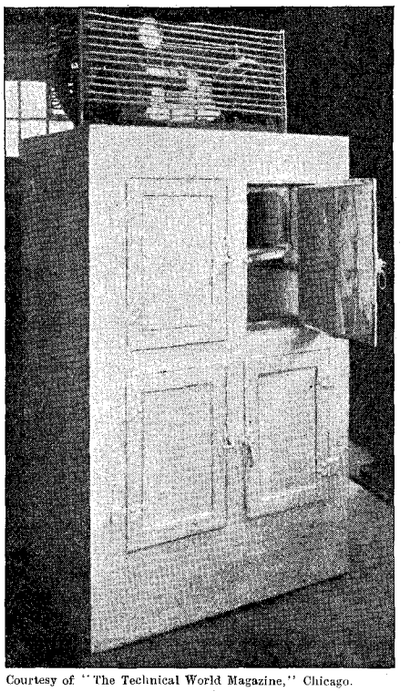
SCIENCE TO CATCH FRAUD IN ART

THE "COROT FACTORIES" and similar hives of industry where the forgers of "old masters" do their work must presently go out of business if the modern scientific methods of examining pictures and ascertaining their authorship are to become the rule. Especially effective would appear to be the use of microscopic photography, as perfected by Prof. A. P. Laurie, of Edinburgh, Scotland. We quoted Professor Laurie himself on this subject in our issue of February 21. Further details of his methods are given in *La Nature* (Paris, June 20), by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, in an article entitled "Science's Aid to the Art Expert." Dr. Gradenwitz would have us note, at the outset, that in all domains of human activity we are now attempting to supplement personal judgment by the impartial methods of science. He goes on:



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

THE "ICELESS ICE-BOX."

A miniature cold-storage plant for the home.

"It goes without saying that we can never eliminate personal judgment from criticism, or even reduce its importance. The experience of these last years, none the less, has shown the facility with which the most skilled experts in art may be deceived in identifying the author of a picture or a statue. Any means of controlling the element of personal appreciation is thus welcome.

"Prof. A. P. Laurie, of Hewitt-Watt College, Edinburgh, has devised rigorously scientific methods that deserve somewhat detailed description. Professor Laurie, who has studied the history of colors somewhat extensively, has prepared a detailed list of the characteristic pigments of each epoch. When it can be established that a given color is not used in a certain epoch, and that another ceased to be employed at such and such a time, the examination of the pigments used in a painting will enable us, in many cases, to establish the approximate date of its origin, and to decide whether the generally received opinion is correct. On the other hand, the microscopic examination of the surface of a painting often makes it possible to tell whether it has been retouched. . . . Finally, since certain artists were in the habit of using only particular colors, the presence of these is very strong evidence in favor of the authenticity of a picture.

"Professor Laurie has also been struck with the surprizing conclusions that may be drawn, with a sufficient enlargement, from the technique—from the 'brush-work' of an artist. Experts in art, it is true, often make use of a simple lens to examine the details of a picture, but to develop a rudimentary process into a really scientific one, we must, as Mr. Laurie has done, have recourse to microphotography, together with a lantern that will project on a ground-glass screen the image of a small part of the painting, sufficiently enlarged. The enlargement is regulated at will, within reasonable limits (1–6 diameters). The use of orthochromatic plates makes it possible to render correctly all the shades of the picture and to reproduce the slightest details of the painting's structure. A typical microphotograph can thus be preserved as long as desired, to serve at any moment for a comparison of brush-work. Even if the picture is of dimensions sufficient to make an enlargement unnecessary; even if the brush-work is coarse enough to be examined with the naked eye, the photographic method presents evident advantages, concentrating the attention of the critic on a given spot and eliminating the influence that the colors and forms of the rest of the picture might have over him."

The photographic reproductions in our article of February 21 afforded an idea of the applications of Laurie's method. Dr. Gradenwitz closes his article thus:

"When two microphotographs present perfect similarity in the brush-work, we may in all security assert the identity of origin of the corresponding pictures. In case of disagreement, on the contrary, we may not necessarily contest the authenticity of a doubtful picture. It would be necessary first to study the pictures of the same painter belonging to different epochs, and to follow the modifications that his technique may have undergone in the course of his career. It would be a good thing to establish in this way, for each of the great masters, a complete system of specimens of his technique, which in all doubtful cases would furnish the necessary bases of comparison."

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ICELESS ICE-BOX—The standby of the small householder in summer has always been the iceman, but a new invention mentioned by *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago) threatens to supersede him entirely and make the peddling of ice an anachronistic performance. In this refrigerator no ice is used, but a small, inexpensive, and reliable refrigerating plant takes its place. The cost of operation is apparently no more than the cost of ice would be, and the resultant chill is from thirty to forty degrees lower than in the average ice-box. This invention, we are told, is the result of an imperative need:

"Because no ice-refrigerator is cold enough, according to the experts, to prevent decay of perishable foods, the iceless domestic refrigerators are doing away with the iceman. This new machine, which has been placed on the market, operates with an electric motor and the well-known ammonia system of refrigeration. The average cost a month for electric current is about two dollars, and the various spaces in the refrigerator are kept at a temperature of from twenty degrees up.

"The average ice-box in hot weather keeps its compartments at a temperature of from fifty-six to sixty-three degrees, but it has been shown that fruits should be kept at a temperature at least thirty degrees lower. Fish and oysters should have a temperature of from twenty to thirty degrees and meats from twenty-nine to thirty-eight. It has been shown that butter keeps best at about eighteen degrees."

BACTERIA KILLED BY LINOLEUM—That the ordinary floor-covering, linoleum, made of linseed-oil and cork, has the valuable property of destroying bacteria which fall on it will be news to most housewives. Says *Die Umschau* (Berlin):

"In testing for germs it is often found that such substances as stone, wood, porcelain, glass, etc., are sterile. A number of years ago Privy Councilor E. Fischer made the observation that on certain building materials disease germs quickly die. L. Bitter has shown that the very resistant staphylococcus perishes within one day on the surface of linoleum. As far back as 1901, Jacobowitz proved that the germ-killing effect of the much-acclaimed 'disinfecting wall-paints' was due to the chemical effect of the linseed-oil used as a binding medium. Since the essential constituents of linoleum are cork and a large quantity of linseed-oil, its disinfecting capacity is not to be wondered at. But in the case of the disinfecting wall-paints the sterilizing power wears off in a few months because the linseed-oil dries, while linoleum has a lasting effect. Hence linoleum operates to kill the majority of the microorganisms brought in on the shoes. Frequent moistening accelerates this disinfecting property. Hence all disease-germs which do not form spores quickly die on a linoleum covering which is wiped off daily with a damp cloth. According to F. Fritz this bactericidal power is due to certain chemical groups in the oil, especially linoxyn."

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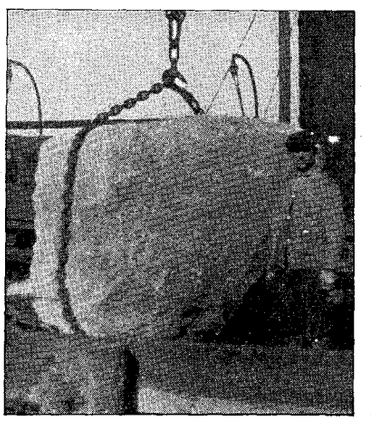
POISONS AND THE MAILS

POISONS must not be sent through the mails: so say the postal regulations. This rule seemed reasonable and offended no one, until the establishment of the parcel post. Then wholesale druggists found it convenient to use the post-office for the transportation of substances for medicinal use which, taken in large quantities, would be undoubtedly poisonous. Hence a very pretty little quarrel between Uncle Sam and the pharmacists, which has culminated recently in the arrest of a representative of a reputable drug house in New York for the violation of the postal laws in the way above described. In a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association and printed in its *Journal* (Columbus, Ohio), B. L. Murray and A. W. Frame point out the necessity of a workable definition of a poison, if the word is to be used in such regulations as this. Familiar foods, like potatoes and beans, contain poisonous principles, whereas strychnin and arsenic are tolerated in small doses by the human system. Again, salt is poisonous in large quantities, and some people can not eat buckwheat cakes or strawberries. Say the writers:

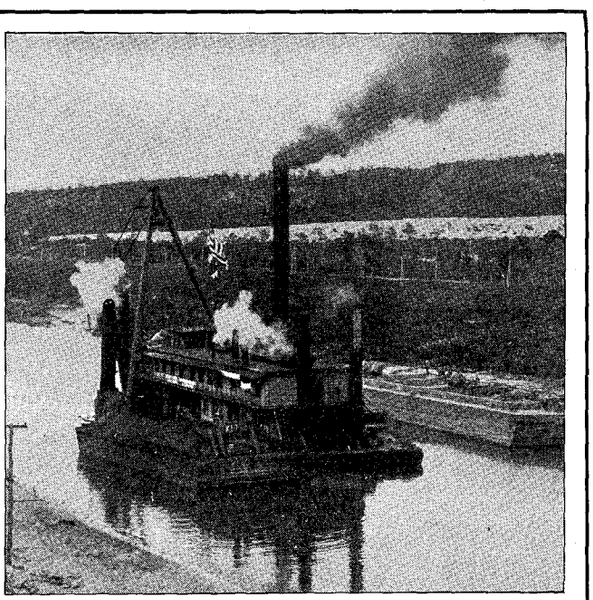


WHY SUCTION-DREDGES FAILED TO WORK.

Cape Cod was discovered to be more than sand. Boulders weighing twenty tons were found.

"There are hosts of articles generally regarded as harmless that should be classified as poisonous if one is to follow the definitions, the laws, the court decisions, etc. It is not impossible to classify the various drugs and chemicals as to poisonousness, but no two people would do it alike. They would make up classifications widely different. Again the need for some one master classification is shown. And a proper national poison law would be such a master classification.

"A proper national poison law would leave no doubt in the mind of the producer, dealer, or consumer as to just what articles are to be considered poisons and labeled and handled accordingly. With such a law it would not matter that one says chemistry and physiology know no substance as such which is deleterious to health, but every substance has a definite ratio to the weight unit of the human body below which it is without any effect, and above which it exerts its specific influence. It would not matter that some pronounce caffein poisonous, while others proclaim it harmless. With a proper national poison law enacted, all would be on an equal footing."



BUILDING THE CANAL.

In the discussion following this paper, much was said about the action of the Post-office Department, to which allusion is made above. One speaker referred to it as "attempted poison legislation" and characterized it as "little less than silly." Another called attention to the fact that poisons are already excluded from the mails by the Criminal Code, though the law gives the Postmaster-General power to make regulations for the admission of certain poisonous substances. The present regulation is admittedly defective, and presumably the agitation concerning it will result in its modification.

OYSTERS AND COPPER

A "COPPERY" TASTE may be detected in certain varieties of oysters, particularly the small English ones beloved of our transatlantic cousins, in whose opinion this taste adds to the lusciousness of the bivalve. At any rate, the oysters come honestly by it; for the copper is really there. A wealthy Virginian oysterman evidently does not agree with the British taste, for, having found copper in his oysters he sued the Virginia Smelting Company for putting it there. The company puts up a brave defense, but was made to pay $250 damages—a result which is claimed by the Norfolk correspondent of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 11) to have been "a practical victory for the smelting company." We read:

"Plaintiff produced receipts from the State inspector of grounds leasing him oyster ground near the smelting plant and showed that the Smelting Company poured slag on some of his beds. The grounds for the suit were based on damage to oysters by the action of 'copper and other deleterious substances' on the oysters.

"Plaintiff produced an abundance of evidence from oystermen and others who swore that the smeltery had ruined the oysters for distances as much as fifty miles in all directions. A pamphlet from the State Bureau of Chemistry was put in evidence in support of the view that the smeltery did the damage. A chemist employed in Government service was placed upon the stand and testified to the finding of certain percentages of copper in oysters from near the works and gave his explanation of how the copper came to them from the plant altho he only found 'traces' of copper in the slag.

"The defense proved that copper in slag was not soluble; that its business is to recover copper and not to scatter it over the country; that enormous amounts of Paris green were spread on the lands in the surrounding districts yearly for a long time; that there were many other sources of copper, and finally that copper is as necessary to the life of the oyster as iron is necessary as a carrier of oxygen in mammals.

"It proved that oysters in Spain, Holland, England, New York, New Jersey, and many other places had copper in quantities greater than was claimed by plaintiff in the oysters near the smeltery. The defense showed that oysters all over the district as much as fifty miles away and up the river had more copper than near the smelting plant. The prosecuting attorney claimed that the defendant was proving that the plant was taking the copper out of the oysters as they got nearer the works. The defendant solemnly repudiated any such claim, but proved that all the damage was due to sewage and showed by uncontrovertible evidence the oysters from these beds were not allowed to be sold for food and that copper had nothing to do with it, but that it was purely a question of sewage contamination.

"During the proceedings both sides got busy opening oysters to prove their respective contentions. The results were often very amusing."

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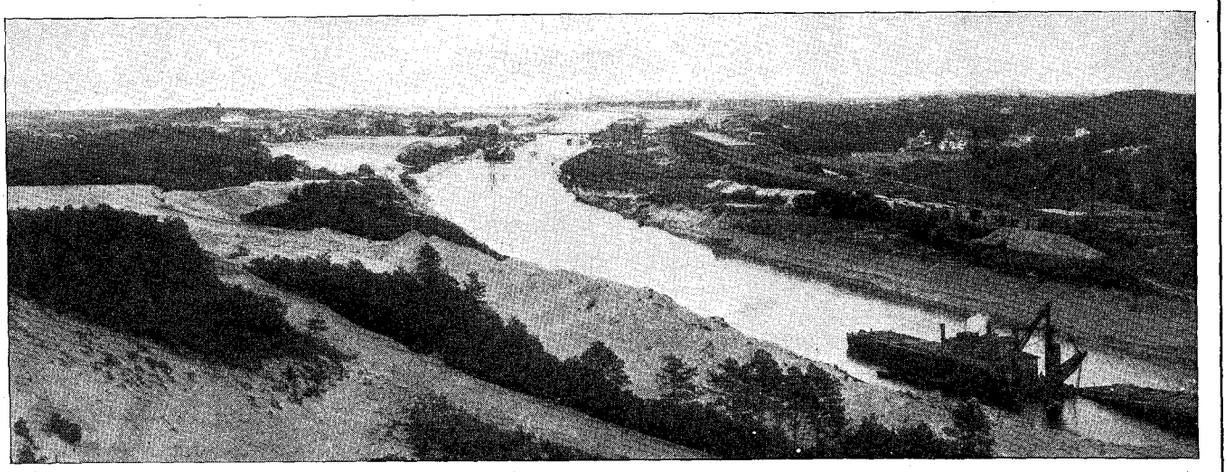

THE CAPE COD CANAL—BUILT TO SAVE TIME, SHIPS, AND LIVES.

MAKING CAPE COD AN ISLAND

IT WILL NEVER CEASE to be Cape Cod—that name has stamped itself on history; but with the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, part of it, at least, becomes "entirely surrounded by water," which makes it an island, unless the geographies are wrong. Ever since the days of the Puritan Fathers, writes Mrs. C. R. Miller, in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York, July 2), men have talked and planned for this canal. During the days of Washington a survey was made, but nothing further was done. In 1860 the legislature of Massachusetts published an exhaustive report setting forth the feasibility of a waterway across the Cape. But it was not until 1909 that a company was organized to construct a waterway. On June 22 of that year August Belmont, the president of the Cape Cod Construction Company, turned the first shovelful of earth of the excavation. We read further:

"Records show that during the last sixty years more than two thousand vessels have been wrecked in the waters of Cape Cod and something like seven hundred lives have been lost. The number of craft which round Cape Cod every year are said to be about 25,000. These vessels carry about 25,000,000 tons of freight. The canal will shorten the route of these vessels and save them many dangers. August Belmont, president of the company that is constructing the canal, recently said that the prospective tonnage is greater than that of the Panama Canal by at least 13,000,000 tons per year. This will make it, in point of traffic carried, the greatest canal in the world. . . . . .

"Apart from the financial attractiveness of the project, Mr. Belmont had a sentimental motive for becoming interested in the Cape Cod Canal. He is a grandson of Commodore M. C. Perry, who opened the ports of Japan to the world, and a lineal descendant of Edward Freeman, Governor of Sandwich and a pioneer settler on Cape Cod. The spot where Mr. Belmont started the work near the Bournedale railway station was once a part of the domain of his ancestor.

"William Barclay Parsons, who built the New York Subway and who was at one time on the advisory board of the Panama Canal, was chosen as the chief engineer. The canal runs from Barnstable Bay to Buzzards Bay, is thirteen miles in length, and will cost $12,000,000. It has its Chagres River in the shape of the Monument or Manomet River, which has been diverted from its course in order that the canal may follow the valley and avoid as far as possible a Culebra. The work is efficiently handled by private enterprise. The only other large canals built without government help are those of Suez and Manchester.

"The canal is a sea-level one and is being constructed without a tidal lock. As there is some difference of opinion as to the practical working of this type of canal there is a clause in the franchise obligating the company to build a device for controlling the current, if such should be found necessary after the canal has been in operation for one year. The fact that there is three hours' difference between the periods of slack water on the two sides of the Cape is expected to obviate the necessity of tidal lock-gates even tho there is considerable difference in the heights of the tides of the two bays."

The canal is 100 feet wide at the bottom and about 300 at the surface. Its depth is 25 feet at low tide. The sides are riprapped with stone, and a granite breakwater 3,000 feet long protects the Barnstable Bay entrance. The work was first undertaken with suction dredges, but great boulders, some weighing twenty tons, barred the path, and it was necessary to use huge dipper dredges bringing up with every scoop as much material as could be shoveled by one man working ten hours. The material was dumped upon scows and deposited in deep water. Two machine shops had to be set up, one at each end of the canal, as the work has necessitated constant repairs and the making of new implements. To proceed:

"Two dikes, something like the Gamboa dyke at Panama, were built and the central part of the canal was dug with steam-shovels. Electrically driven pumps kept the water down as the men were working below tide. When the work was completed the dikes were dynamited and the two bays brought together at a point not far from the spot where Capt. Miles Standish once had a trading post.

"The franchise gave the canal company the right to buy or condemn property if necessary, in order that it might have a canal zone 1,000 feet wide at each end and 600 feet through the central part. Naturally, this resulted in several lawsuits, in one of which Gray Gables, the home of the late Grover Cleveland, was involved, as a portion of this estate was needed for the Buzzards Bay part of the zone. The canal divides several villages, and in one instance the town is on one side of the canal while the railway station is on the other. A relocation of several miles of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway was necessary, and, much to the surprize of the canal company, the railway officials showed no antagonism to the project. The railways can not profitably carry coal and bulky raw material at as low rate as it can be shipped by water. Whatever cheapens water communication will benefit the mills, and the products of the mills will be shipped over the railroad. It is expected that factories will locate near the waterway, and later traverse canals may be cut, thus bringing rail and water communication direct to the manufacturers' door. The canal will not destroy the beauty of the Cape, as the picturesque bridges and excellent roads which the company is building will really add to its beauty. The bridges, of course, are draws, and the one used by the railroads is of the 'jack-knife' type. It is operated so easily that Mrs. August Belmont, who is most enthusiastic over the work, raised the bridge herself during one of her visits.

"The canal will be lighted from end to end. The buoys or beacons which mark the entrances will be of a permanent character and equipped for illumination at night. A complete telegraph and telephone system, and audible signals for use in time of fog, will be set up—in fact, there will be everything necessary to an up-to-date canal. The people who live along its shores are enthusiastic over the project and declare that 'it will bring business to the Cape and make the towns.'"

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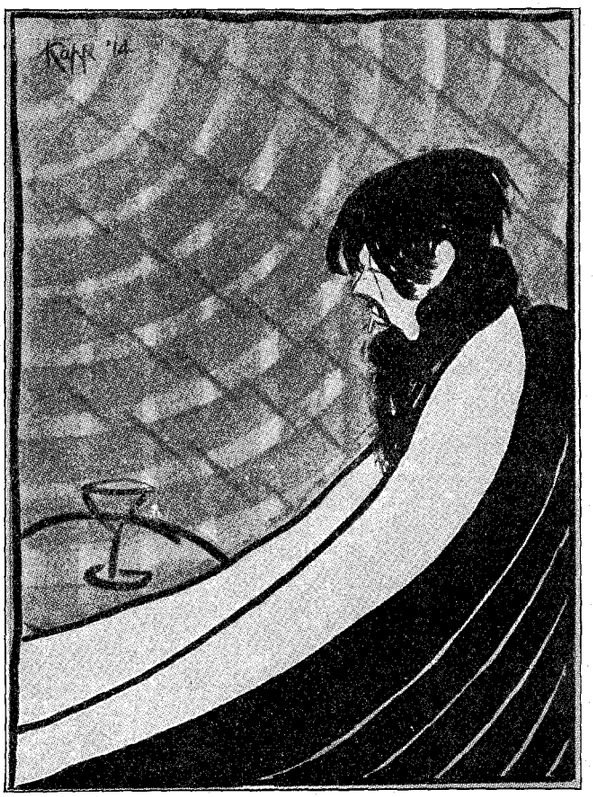
LETTERS AND ART

ENGLISH TESTS OF FUTURISM

THE FUTURISTS are apparently taken very seriously in England—by everybody, at least, except Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Even he takes Mr. Marinetti seriously enough to be immensely amused by him. He believes Mr. Marinetti is only "playing the fool," and he "would wear a false nose at his carnival with pleasure." When Mr. Marinetti suggests that "the new drama should consist of calamities happening to the audience, and proposes (by way of a beginning) that the same seat should be sold several times over to persons selected for their punctiliousness or pugnacity," Mr. Chesterton agrees that "it would be devilishly funny." But this which only looks like a "student's rag" has been known to most of the generations of Christendom and seems to have little to do with esthetic canons. To the English paradoxist "Mr. Marinetti's only originality is in the dithyrambic and transcendental way in which he talks about it." In *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), now issuing from the hands of a new editor, Mr. Holbrook Jackson, Mr. Chesterton goes on to illustrate:



HE ADVOCATES FUTURISM.

And more—"Vorticism, Cubism, Imagism, Blastism," and his name is only Wyndham Lewis.

"Thus, you or I might say, in the casual course of our social custom: 'Let's make a butter-slide for the bishop.' But Mr. Marinetti would say: 'The Priest, laden with the age-long fatness and slowness of a blind and swinish Past, shall suddenly change his plodding tread for one mad moment of the Glory of Speed. His legs shall aviate with an insane smoothness; he shall claw the air with hooked fingers; he shall find the impossible postures.'

"Or, suppose you or I were giving hospitality to some princess or peeress, we might say, in our hospitable mood, 'Let's make her an apple-pie bed.' It might awaken her silvery laughter—or our silvery laughter, anyhow. But Mr. Marinetti would not be content with laughter; he would want seriousness as well. He would say (speaking of the apple-pie bed): 'Sleep is our foe! We have abolished Night! We affirm to Italy, London, and the Suburbs that every bed is a grave! The Futurist Bed, which, we announce, refuses admission to the abject suppliant who asks from it the old repose. What exploded drama can compare with the vigilance and vigor with which the Bed baffles and eludes the statuesque wrestlings of the Man.' This seriousness is all that Mr. Marinetti has added to the good old Christian practical joke. But, when all is said, there is a certain Latin lightness of touch in the way he does it, that makes it very hard for me to believe that he takes such seriousness seriously.

"But there is no light touch about the English Futurists, and one must deal with Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson as with a professor. Of the pictures mostly presented to us by the school, I should be quite content to say that, in my opinion, they are bad pictures—when they are pictures at all. But a serious theory has a right to be considered on its merits, apart from the crimes that are committed in its name.

"The essence of Mr. Nevinson's doctrine seems to lie in these sentences. 'No picture should be a mere representation; a photograph can get a likeness of a person much better and much quicker than an artist.' And then, 'By means of contrast, of abstract color, form, lines, planes, and dimensions that don't in the least imitate or represent natural forms, it is possible to create emotions infinitely more stimulating than those created by contemplating nature.' With God all things are possible; by man it has not been done.

"But if you think the theory out as far as it will go, and further (for you will find it does not go very far), you will see that there is an idea behind all this acoustic statuary or algebraic literature, all this project of painting with a fiddle or fiddling with a paint-brush. The tribute to the photographer is undeserved. Vandyke's 'Strafford' is probably much more like the man's head and body than a photograph would have been."

The paradox of Futurism, says Mr. Chesterton, finding of course his paradox, is that it has no future:

"The paradox of Futurism is that it has no future. It is sterile and suicidal. And this is because, so far as there is any principle in it at all, it is that principle of death which was in the heresies of which I speak: the wrong kind of asceticism. At intervals in the long story of Christendom, there has regularly arisen a philosopher who combined asceticism with anarchy, and who based both the asceticism and the anarchy on a kind of pessimism, but especially on a furious contempt for the body. As a pessimist, he did not mind what he did to his body. As a neveller, he did not mind what he did with it. In both cases he, the soul, was supposed to be above and outside the body; an essence or spirit which needed no body to express it.

"Such were some of the Gnostics and Manichees who held that physical nature was made by the Devil, but was rescued by a pure Spirit; such the many heresies which held sexuality blameless if it brought forth no offspring; such the Family of Love, which is said to have held that mere actions can not corrupt the heart; as it says in the song (which, however, was not apparently written by a member of the sect):

> It's no matter what yer do
> If yer 'art be only true,
> And his 'art was true to Poll;

and thither unconsciously drift the Futurists of to-day, who despise the separate senses and the strong arts that have been built on the separate senses.

"The old root idea is to recognize no obligation to Nature; and this is wrong, not only intellectually but morally, for it is thankless, and impudent, and a lie. A picture called 'The Soul of an Ox' may legitimately differ from the picture of an ox; but if the artist had never seen an ox, how would he get at his soul? But these artists would profess to find a kind of essence of ox; a sort of transcendental Bovril. And if the artist says 'The Ox Emotion is best exprest to me by zigzag lines of black and vermilion,' I shall say to the artist: 'You

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are a story. The Ox Emotion was most vividly exprest to you by two horns, four feet, cloven hoofs, and all the code of signals already drawn up by God in order to convey that emotion. And it did convey it, for I saw you running for the stile.'"

Mr. Chesterton declares there is no light touch about "the English Futurists." Whether Mr. Wyndham Lewis is to be dismissed in that way may be tested by his view of Marinetti in *The New Weekly* (London):

"He is the intellectual Cromwell of our time. He has taken quite lately, even, to chanting while on the march—among his audience. He has his Ironsides. The picture is complete.

"Michelangelo is at the present moment living over in Italy. So is Dante. Their death was a 'canard,' merely; rather like Zuloaga's telegram to Buenos Aires (where he was holding an Exhibition, with little success) saying he was dead. All his paintings immediately were bought. . . . . .

"We must learn, provisionally, to treat the Artist as a dead man, and give him the honors of the dead. For among the dead only the dead are honored.

"We must acquire a facility for overlooking the compromising fact of an Artist's existence.

"At the sight of anything fine in Art, people must learn to say: 'Only the dead paint or write like that. This Artist is evidently dead. He is not dead, you say? Nonsense. I refuse to admit the possibility of such a great Artist being alive! He is dead! His work is splendid! Amen!'

"With the great Artist, still alive, the living can not get over the fact that he is in their category; this degrading similarity to themselves makes them incapable of recognizing his importance.

"But the living become, happily, less humble every day. When they have at last got rid of this idea of there being something shameful and derogatory about existence, and become increasingly cocky and pleased with themselves for being alive,

HOW A CABINET MINISTER LOOKS TO THEM.

This is Mr. G. C. F. Masterman, a most amiable and mild-looking man to eyes not futuristic.

the artist will no longer have to think of posterity, or, as an alternative, pretend he is dead in his time.

"One of the functions of a man like Marinetti is to instil into people the importance of the Present, the immense importance of Life. The healthy fame and real existence of the Artist are bound up with humanity's way of regarding Life. It is necessary, in the profoundest sense, that humanity should live, and place their living above everything else, for Art to arrive at its goal."

THE DRAMA IN 36 NUTSHELLS

A FRENCH WRITER who has surveyed the whole field of dramatic literature finds but thirty-six situations. Everything put upon the stage can be made to fit into one of these, so Mr. Georges Polti seems to think; but our clever Mr. James Huneker notes he has omitted one that is the most thrilling of all. It is that of "the author whose play has just failed, whose royalties are therefore nil." It tops all the other thirty-six in its frequent recurrence, he observes. Mr. Polti, it seems, has, however, only codified the situations of Gozzi and adduced concrete examples to illustrate them. He quotes Goethe in reference to "Faust": "I owe the intrigue to Calderon, the vision to Marlowe, the bed scene to 'Cymbeline,' the serenade to 'Hamlet,' the prolog to the Book of Job." In *Puck* (New York), which has enlarged the scope of its matter and included this writer on the drama, Mr. Huneker gives a translation of the chapter headings, Mr. Polti's book still remaining untranslated. These are the situations, with their nuances:

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The arch-futurist, Marinetti, who Chesterton believes is only "playing the fool."

"The first he gives under the rubric: To implore, which technically necessitates a persecutor, a suppliant, and a power which does not at first decide. Æschylus is cited, the Heraclides, and the second act of Shakespeare's 'King John'; there are minor divisions—fugitives imploring, one who implores assistance to accomplish a pious duty; imploring an asylum in which to die; a shipwrecked person demanding hospitality; asking charity by one who has been disinherited, and many other subdivisions. I mention a few merely to show the possibility of combination. It will hardly be necessary or expedient to do so with the other examples.

"Second situation: The Savior. Third situation: Vengeance pursuing a crime. Fourth situation: Vengeance by degrees. Fifth situation: Tracked, *i.e.*, the fugitive, chastisement. Sixth situation: Disaster. Seventh situation: In the clutches of evil, a prey to the stronger. Eighth situation: Revolt. Ninth situation: An audacious attempt—this is the very backbone of the dramatic structure, involving struggle, or the opposition of two hostile elements. Tenth situation: Abduction (Enlèvement). Eleventh situation: Enigma (suspense—the casket scene in the 'Merchant of Venice'). Twelfth situation: Possession. Thirteenth situation: Hatred of relatives—the field is wide. Fourteenth situation: Rivalry between relatives and friends; love, naturally. Fifteenth situation: Adultery coupled with murder. Sixteenth situation: Madness—a large field for exploration. Seventeenth situation: Fatal imprudence. Eighteenth situation: Involuntary love crime. We are now half through the list. Courage!

"Nineteenth situation: To kill an unknown friend or blood relation. Twentieth situation: To sacrifice one's ideal. Twenty-first

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situation: To sacrifice one's self for family reasons. Twenty-second situation: To sacrifice all for passion. Twenty-third situation: To sacrifice for duty a child or some blood relation (Iphigenia). Twenty-fourth situation: Unequal rivalry; here the changes to be rung on this theme are numerous. Twenty-fifth situation: Adultery—plain, stale, old social sin (no wonder the author gives us abundant examples). Twenty-sixth situation: Love crimes. Twenty-seventh situation: Knowledge of the dishonor of a loved one—friend, wife, mother, sister, father, brother. Twenty-eighth situation: Hindered love. Twenty-ninth situation: The enemy loved; little need to quote as a capital instance 'Romeo and Juliet.' Thirtieth situation: Ambition; a magnificent theme. Thirty-first situation: The struggle against God, or the gods—'the most ancient of all dramatic motives,' says Polti. Thirty-second situation: Mistaken jealousy. Thirty-third situation: Judicial error—dear to melodramatists and the groundlings! Thirty-fourth situation: Remorse. Thirty-fifth situation: Recovered (something or some one lost); and Thirty-sixth situation: The loss of beloved ones by violence or otherwise."

AMERICAN PAINTERS AND ENGLISH CRITICS

THE NEGLECT by the English critics of the American art at the Shepherd's Bush Anglo-American Exposition, recently noticed here, has been amended in places. For almost a month after the opening of the show the English critics held their peace; only two notices appeared in the first fortnight, records "N. N.," the London correspondent of *The Nation* (New York). One of these we quoted in our issue of July 4. Mr. Humphry Ward, of *The Times*, then complained that our painters owe their inspiration to France, and the few critics who have since given more than a perfunctory notice to the show repeat the charge. A new world, they imagine, should give to its painters something entirely new under the sun. Outside of this vague impatience it has not been easy to gain a clear idea of what is expected. Mr. Archibald E. Jones, in *The Nation* (London), is the most helpful in this respect, however. "What possibilities are suggested by the proximity of the Redskins, the presence of the negro population, and the character of the country itself." The writer in *The Nation* (New York) points out that the critic who has never visited America could not be a good judge of its landscape artists, and the same fact must account for his idea of the "proximitous Redskins." It is perhaps only the insular British idea that outside of the purlieus of New York one runs the risk of a scalping from the aboriginal population. There is also the implication that British gray skies ought to be expected to prevail the world over. "N. N." states the case for the British critic:

"The Englishman who has never been in America and knows nothing of its high luminous skies, its pure brilliant sunshine, its clear distances, its delicate foliage, may see affectation or sheer invention in many of the American landscapes and studies of light. The illumination of Childe Hassam's canvases, for instance; the radiance that fills the sky in Redfield's snow scenes, the tender purity of Alden Weir's night, these effects are as American as are the details in Pennell's Panama, Philadelphia, and New York lithographs. It is for this reason that the landscapes strike one as still more distinctly American and more original, perhaps, than portraits painted in the even studio light, which is much the same in all countries."

Referring to the English critics' objection that American art is but a reflection of French art, this writer observes:

"American art, they say, owes its inspiration to France, is but a reflection of French art, has developed no national characteristics. But Americans, to oblige the British critics, could not at the start have forgotten the centuries of tradition they carried with them from Europe in order to take over the aboriginal traditions of the Red Indians; nor could they object in recent years to study in Paris, since it has been the chief artistic school for Europe and America both. It would be quite as true to say that British art as seen at Shepherd's Bush shows French influence, for many of the British artists who are represented have also imported methods from Paris. France alone can not be held responsible for the enormous difference in the work of the two countries; neither is it a difference that can be attributed altogether to subject. Americans paint much the same kind of subject as British artists, tho, unless painting for illustration, they are less addicted to anecdote, and tho, of course, detail has its American character.

"But it is in their attitude to their subject that they differ—in the greater life and vitality, the keener concern for technique, the fresher vision, the more independent point of view they bring to it, and to their treatment of it. This may not invariably mean greater accomplishment. The fact is, there are many things which, for the credit of American art, might better have remained at home. But there is no question that as a whole the collection gives an impression of life and energy not found in the work of British artists, whose philandering with French methods never quite frees them from their inherited restrictions and dull technical routine. The American artist may be dealing with a problem appropriated from other lands or other schools—a problem making no claim to originality—but he approaches it with a zest, an energy, a straightforwardness all his own that force you to look with interest at the result he gets from it, no matter if you do not always approve. He gives you the same comfortable assurance of a vitality equal to the problem that I have so often pointed out as the chief merit of Sargent's paintings when they hang in the midst of anemic academic commonplace at Burlington House."

Convinced, however, to his own satisfaction, of the unrepresentative character of American art, Mr. Jones in the London *Nation* finds a solution in the cool suggestion that "the American spirit is itself antipathetic to art, and thus necessarily incapable of expression by it." Further:

"We are tempted to believe that this is the case, for, when we come to analyze it, what is this spirit but that intoxication with the superficialities of life which it is the first business of the artist, the seeker after fundamentals, to sweep aside? Enthusiasm for an object for the mere sake of its novelty, prejudice against lineage and preoccupation with the sensational aspects of life, represent a point of view incompatible with the outlook of the artist—a consideration which explains the curious fact that it is only in the work of the least successful of her painters that we catch a glimmer of the American spirit. Thus the peculiar character of American art is incapable of definition save by negatives, nor could we define it more clearly in a single phrase than to say that it is distinguished by lack of sympathy. For the American seems incapable of absorbing, and consequently of transmitting, atmosphere. He holds himself aloof, unable or unwilling to surrender himself to his picture. So that even in a group of water-colors by so eminent an artist as Mr. Sargent we notice an absence of feeling, detect almost a metallic touch, as tho the artist had held his picture at arm's length, using his consummate technique like a machine for the due accomplishment of a definite task, and never pouring his soul into the canvas. Absence of sympathy, too, explains the failure of the many portraits which hang from the walls; they have a masklike quality, catching the exterior likeness only, and incapable of revealing essentials. And, when we come to think of it, do not we find this metallic touch in the poetry of Edgar Allan Poe and the essays of Emerson? Is it the thumb-mark of the American potter?"

One critic, "J. M. M.," in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), throws blame upon our "highbrow" public of picture-buyers who want a Paris hall-mark:

"The rooms which contain the Whistler drawings . . . the Sargent water-colors, and the Pennell lithographs suggest one [problem] yet more subtle. Why has the American, completely *déraciné*, attained such preponderating importance in modern art? Is not Mr. Sickert, unrepresented here, an American of Virginian provenance? Of Mr. McClure Hamilton's origin, and of Mr. Frank Mura's, we knew, but it appears that Mr. Mark Fisher and Mr. Epstein are also American by birth. Why are the Americans who work in New York content to be French, while those who work in London achieve a dominant individuality? These latter have had, and many even now exercise, a profound influence upon English art, upon the American little or none. The case is old and familiar—no prophet is without honor. I fear that the Americans have still the habit of insisting upon the authentic Parisian trade-mark, without which as yet no art is genuine. They should at least see to it that they refuse all imitations."

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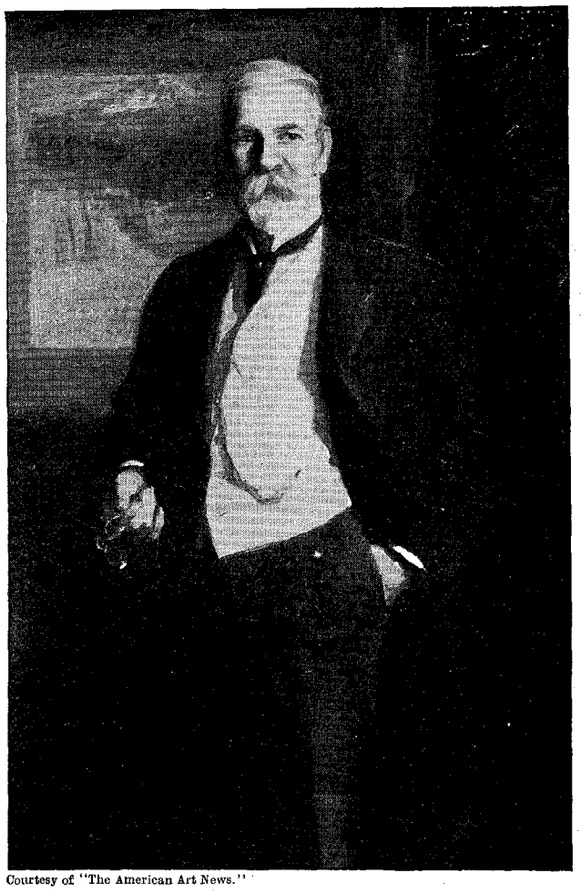
OUR PIONEERS IN ART EDUCATION

ONE OF THE FIRST and almost the last of his generation of art directors of the West and Southwest was W. M. R. French, of the Art Institute of Chicago. His death, in June, marks an epoch in our art, says Mr. Will H. Low, in the New York *Evening Post*, for he was one of those who established a chain of galleries and art museums in the almost virgin field of that territory. The seed of art interest was sown in the Centennial Exposition of 1876; the first blossoming followed seventeen years later in the Columbian Fair in Chicago. Chicago's Art Institute was founded in the first of these years, and Mr. French as its director "followed his own vision and his self-acquired knowledge of the world's larger activities in art." He had "literally grown up with the country which the Art Institute served, beginning when naught save a yearning for relief from the dreary conditions of a life isolated from all visual and intellectual converse with art existed." Of others in this class we read:



Courtesy of "The American Art News."

W. M. R. FRENCH,

For over thirty years director of the Chicago Art Institute and "missionary of art" for the wide Middle West.

"Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, was the earliest of these, and achieved national reputation through his able direction of the section of art at the International Exhibitions of Chicago and St. Louis. His history was not unlike that of Mr. French, from beginnings quite as modest building up a flourishing art school and a museum that from the first has had a distinctive character of its own. Mr. Ives's chief distinction, however, and one which constitutes a noble monument of his memory, was the success of his almost single-handed effort to induce the city of St. Louis to include a generous appropriation for the support of the art museum in the general municipal tax. Thanks to his efforts, the City Art Museum of St. Louis is now a municipal institution, with an annual endowment of over $100,000, a singular instance, I believe, of any American city giving countenance and financial support to an institution whose chief function is the exhibition of current art. C. M. Kurtz, who died soon after organizing the Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo, was a third instance of a self-trained man, who did yeoman work as an improvised museum director.

"The old order changes, and undoubtedly the work, so well begun by men like these, will be carried on by specialists trained by study hardly available to their predecessors; and, at the best, of little use for the time and the task which they had before them. To one jealous for the continued growth of our national art, it is in no chauvinistic spirit that, for their successors, the hope may be exprest that more comprehensive knowledge, and greater familiarity with the modern pseudo-science by which 'attributions' are run down with self-assertive accuracy, may go hand in hand with a tempered enthusiasm for our national production. With Ives and with French such enthusiasm was hardly tempered, but partook more of a passion, and the present well-being of our school of painting is in no small measure due to the official hospitality of galleries such as the East can not furnish, and even more to the population which they had trained, not only in their schools as capable producing artists, but in the broader boundaries of their environment, as appreciative lovers of art."

Mr. French, it is noted, traveled far and wide, "as a missionary of art," through his Middle Western territory—

"bringing to many localities almost their first acquaintance with—certainly the most authoritative information concerning—masters and schools of art, supplemented by lantern-slides and elucidated by a delivery which was all the more convincing by its total lack of pretension; the manner of one fortunate to have learned a little more than his hearers, and eager to put them on the track of further knowledge.

"As the administrative work of the Institute grew in volume, Mr. French never wholly relinquished these missionary lectures, and even in these later years the writer has seen him, after a hard day's work in the office of the Institute, hasten to catch a train for a three hours' journey to some point within his circuit, punctually appearing at eight o'clock upon the lecture platform, returning by night to take up his round of duty the next morning in Chicago. Popular in their appeal as were these lectures, lacking, as their author modestly insisted, any authority other than accuracy of information and citation of recognized authorities, it is not difficult to calculate the effect of this continuous missionary effort, bringing to a population at least eager to know some inkling of the uplifting gospel of art.

"Thirty years of his life Mr. French gave to this effort, merely as a by-product of his legitimate work. But through and from this vast outlying field there returned to him, for the benefit of the Art Institute, as from the remoter mazes of a labyrinth of art, threads which centered in his hands, and which were in turn controlled by him. It would be as difficult to describe his character as to enumerate the quality of the various questions submitted to his decision. . . . . .

"For successful conduct of the art school, to which have been called as instructors a number of competent artists, with the result that the school of the Institute has as high a standard as any other in the country, while in certain of its features it offers opportunities to students not available elsewhere, and the development of Chicago as an important exhibition center, both of which tasks have been from their inception under the control of Mr. French, are very considerable achievements for one man's life.

"Granting that his work was aided by the civic pride of which Chicago has so much (and our larger metropolis so little!), while both above and below him in the actual organization of the Institute necessary assistance was freely lent him, the work was constructed upon a basis of nothing, and has grown to such an extent that in no city of the country does there exist in proportion to its population so large a number of people of all classes to whom their museum, their exhibitions, their lectures on art, their special dramatic and musical festivals, count as an integral portion of their daily lives as do these various activities, controlled by the Art Institute to the people of Chicago. And this is chiefly due to the untiring service, the unfaltering enthusiasm of the modest, unassuming gentleman who was its director."

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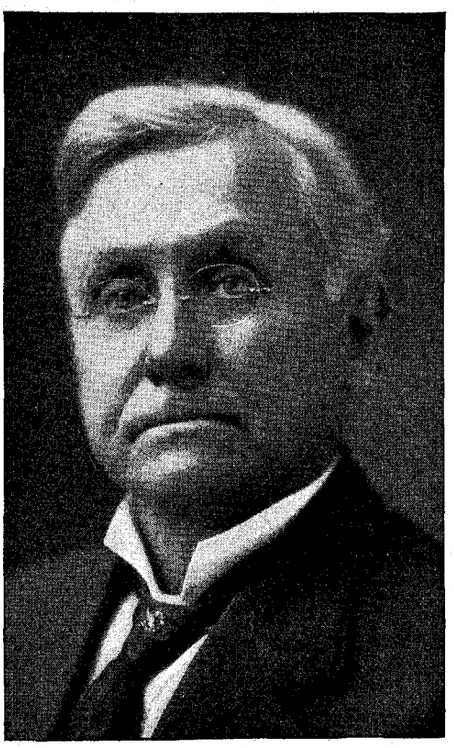
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

METHODISM'S $1,000,000 REPLY TO MR. CARNEGIE

FOR THOSE who wish to escape the lure of the Carnegie millions, Atlanta has pointed the way. It is in the process of creating the Atlanta University, to take the place, for Methodists of the South, formerly held by the Vanderbilt University, which has withdrawn from ecclesiastical oversight in order to accept Mr. Carnegie's aid. The endowment fund was started with a gift of a million, made by Mr. Asa G. Candler, brother of Bishop Warren A. Candler, and in a letter he declares his purpose to aid in "repairing the loss inflicted upon the Church by the decision in the case of the Vanderbilt University." In his letter he gives expression to his ideal, which seems to stand at the opposite pole to Mr. Carnegie's. Thus:



ASA G. CANDLER,

Who gives $1,000,000 to the new Methodist University in Atlanta, "a benefaction unexampled in the South."

"In my opinion, the education which sharpens and strengthens the mental faculties without at the same time invigorating the moral powers and inspiring the religious life is a curse rather than a blessing to men; creating dangerous ambitions and arousing selfish passions faster than it supplies restraints upon these lawless tendencies in human nature; stimulating into activity more of the things by which men are tempted to wrong than it quickens the powers by which temptation is resisted with success.

"I am profoundly impress that what our country needs is not more secularized education, but more of the education that is fundamentally and intentionally religious. I see no way by which such religious education can be supplied without institutions of learning owned and controlled by the Churches. Under our political system the limitations upon the civil government in matters religious put such education beyond the reach of that power. And I can not agree for a moment that the best type of religious education is that which some claim is propagated in an unwedded state, outside any and all Churches, by institutions which are subject to neither civil nor ecclesiastical authority and which acknowledge no responsibility to the people whom it proposes to educate.

"Boards of trustees that are independent of all government must inevitably change in person and policy with the changeful years. But the Church of God is an enduring institution; it will live when individuals and secular corporations have perished. It is not easily carried about by the shifting winds of doctrine which so affect men and institutions too responsive to the transient modes of thought and custom which come and go with the seasons. Hence I desire that whatever I am able to invest in the work of education shall be administered by the Church, with a definite and continuous religious purpose.

"In this I do not seek a sectarian end, for I gratefully acknowledge that I have received benefits and blessings from all the Churches of our land. I rejoice in the work of all the denominations who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and seek to do good to men. But to some one Church I must commit my contribution to Christian education, and I see no reason to hesitate to trust money to that Church to which I look for spiritual guidance. To that Church at whose altars I receive the Christian gospel and sacraments and upon which surely I depend, I may safely intrust the things I possess.

"Its history in the work of education justifies me in believing that it will use what I intrust to it in a liberal and catholic-spirited manner, for in all of its institutions of learning it has on occasions engaged Christian men of other denominations when the needs of the work seemed to require the services of such instructors, and it has never used its schools for purposes of proselyting the sons and daughters of other Churches.

"I can not believe that the promotion of the evangelical and brotherly type of Christianity for which it stands will fail to benefit the people of my section and country without regard to denominational lines.

"This type of Christianity has prevailed generally in the South, and I desire to do what I may be able to perpetuate it, believing as I do that it makes for a wholesome conservatism politically and socially, and for a blest civilization crowned with piety and peace.

"I wish that the characteristic excellences of our people may be made better, and that the things which blemish our lives may be speedily obliterated."

The first school of the new university to be opened will be the theological school, says Bishop Candler in the Atlanta *Constitution*, "the need of such an institution being the most urgent necessity now upon the Church." Work will begin in October. We read further:

"The work of the school will be done in the commodious lecture-rooms of the Wesley Memorial Building, a structure equal to the best building occupied by any theological school in our section of the country, if we may not say in the United States. In this building there is the famous Wesley collection, which contains about 2,500 rare volumes bearing on the history of Methodism, and a considerable number of the standard works of theology. In it, also, are many autograph letters and manuscripts of the Wesleys and their contemporaries, and an interesting collection of pictures and other objects of historic interest. . . . . .

"Other schools will be added from time to time, and they will be projected on the same broad lines. A suitable site for the campus upon which to erect the other buildings of the university will be secured as promptly as the nature of the task will permit, and other buildings than those previously mentioned will be erected in due time.

"There is wide-spread interest upon the part of the people in the enterprise, and contributions, great and small, will enter into the making of the institution which is proposed. In this first meeting of the commission, subscriptions were offered ranging from $500 to $1,000,000. Two noble laymen of the Presbyterian Church have made subscriptions of $5,000 each. Mr. T. T. Fishburne, of Roanoke, Va., makes a contribution of $25,000. I do not mention the several subscriptions made in Atlanta by other Methodist laymen, among which are several very generous contributions, because they are to be counted in the $500,000 which has been pledged for the city. . . . . .

"No educational enterprise in the South was ever begun under conditions so cheering, and we believe the tokens of good will be multiplied with every passing day.

"The Methodist Church and all the Christian Churches in the Southern States are going to strengthen their educational institutions and bind them more closely than ever to the Churches

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which have founded them. The work of higher education is not going to be surrendered to secularism."

AGENTS OF THE WAR ON WAR

A PIQUANT ANTITHESIS appears in the attitude of two Nobel peace-prize winners—Baroness von Suttner and Mr. Roosevelt. The Baroness, when in this country two years ago, is reported to have included the ex-President among her three "detestations." They were Nero, Napoleon, and Roosevelt, and the third held his place because the author of "Lay Down Your Arms" could not be brought to believe that the pacificator of the Russo-Japanese imbroglio was really interested in peace. In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), Rev. Frederick Lynch gives an interesting personal view of the distinguished writer, whose death occurred on June 21:

"I met her several times in New York at luncheons and dinners while she was the guest of this country. I remember on one occasion we got to speaking of detestations, and she said she had only three: Nero, Napoleon, and Roosevelt, all three of whom, she said, seemed to love slaughter. I questioned whether she ought to say this of Mr. Roosevelt, and she referred me to several passages in his books, which certainly do seem to bear out her contention. She said that she never read anything that he wrote because she never could sleep afterward. 'It makes my blood run cold,' she said. She gave vent to some expressions about Mr. Roosevelt in public, and was, of course, severely criticized. She could not bring herself to believe that he really had any interest in the promotion of international peace, but it must be remembered that her type of hero was so opposed to the type which Mr. Roosevelt represents that she could not judge him dispassionately. In one of these last conversations she said to me: 'After all, how much finer type of men John Bright and Richard Cobden were than either Bismarck or Von Moltke. The first two loved the people; the other two loved empire and cared nothing for the people.'"

THE LATE BARONESS VON SUTTNER,

Who wrote the novel doing for the peace movement in Europe "something like what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for the antislavery movement in America."

The early life of this distinguished Austrian was one of romance. She began with aspirations for the life of a public singer, but fell in love and eloped because her husband's family opposed the match. The escapade was not forgiven for nine years, and during these early days she became a writer. When domestic peace was established, she was welcomed into her husband's family, Mr. Lynch records:

"Immediately after her return to the old home, at Harmannsdorf, she began her literary activities and soon published the two books, 'The Romance of an Author' and 'The Age of Machinery.' Meantime her acquaintance with Alfred Nobel had begun, and they carried on a correspondence which lasted till the time of his death. Also, at this time she began to grow interested in the movement for international peace. Her interest took its rise from several sources. First of all, her immediate experience of the effect of wars. She saw the flower of Austria's youth brought home either dead or mutilated; she saw the suffering of wives, mothers, and little children; she saw that as a general thing these wars all arose out of petty disputes and that very rarely any great principle was at stake. Another thing that aroused her indignation against militarism was the fact that in all the conversation which she heard in court circles, war was treated simply as a great game. The officers spoke of it in the most heartless way, and considered the peasantry of Austria as nothing but pawns and machines, to be used for their winning of the game. She also saw how war continually destroyed all the civilization that years had gained, so that the world was simply going around in a circle. It built up a beautiful structure of mind, soul, and material things during the years of peace, and then proceeded to knock it all down again. There then began to come to her a vision of a new order for the nation. It was simply the already old order in which individuals lived. Individuals no longer went to war over their disputes; they settled them by judicial methods. There was no reason why nations should not do the same. In her mind she conceived the idea of a court for nations similar to that which existed for men."

At this time she learned that there existed in London a society devoted to this end: the International Peace and Arbitration Association. She began to wonder how she could give most help to the cause, and a novel took shape in her mind.

"It was the history of a young woman whose sad fate was closely involved with the wars being fought in her own day. The result was 'Die Waffennieder' or, as it is called in the English translation: 'Lay Down Your Arms!' It is hard to believe that in 1890 it was almost impossible to find a publisher in Austria who dared print a book having anything to do with the peace movement. Finally a publisher was found, and he never regretted his venture, for the novel soon leapt into a circulation of hundreds of thousands and has since been translated into all civilized languages. It did for the peace movement in Europe something like what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for the antislavery movement in America—it popularized it. It also made the ground fallow for the different peace organizations that immediately began to spring into existence. It made the Baroness famous throughout Europe. It brought her letters from great men of every land. One of the most remarkable results of the novel was that it converted many statesmen who had been skeptical of the whole movement. The most interesting letter of all, perhaps, was the one which she received from Alfred Nobel: 'Dear Baroness and Friend: I have just finished reading your admirable masterpiece. We are told that there are two thousand languages—1,999 too many—but certainly there is not one into which your delightful work should not be translated, read, and studied. How long did it take you to write this marvel? You shall tell me when next I have the honor and happiness of pressing your hand—that Amazonian hand which so valiantly makes war on war. Nevertheless you make a mistake to cry "Away with Weapons!" because you yourself make use of them, and because yours—the charm of your style and the grandeur of your ideas—carry and will carry much farther than the Lebels, the Nordenfelts, the De Banges, and all the other implements of hell.—A. NOBEL.'

"She was now among the leaders in the peace movement, and all the rest of her life was devoted to assisting the different countries of Europe to organize the peace societies, in helping to create the different branches of the Interparliamentary Union,

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in furthering the Hague conferences, and in organizing international congresses yearly in the various States of Europe. All of this is fascinatingly told in her Memoirs. Especially interesting are the records of her conversations with the great minds of Europe. I think it is generally taken for granted that she was the means of converting Alfred Nobel to the peace cause."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) enumerates the various proposed symbols of peace to mark the completion of a hundred

HOUDON'S "WASHINGTON,"

A replica of which Virginia presents to Great Britain on February 22 of next year in celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace.

years of peace between Great Britain and America. One of these is a bridge to span the Niagara River below the falls:

"Peace monuments, in addition to the proposed bridge, now being arranged for, include a memorial arch over the highway leading from California, Oregon, and Washington, to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, and a great peace memorial to be erected on a pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains by the Rocky Mountain States. Virginia presents a replica of Houdon's statue of Washington to Great Britain on February 22 of next year, while American women residing in England have subscribed for a statue of Chatham, the friend of the American colonies, which will be presented to the Government of the United States. It is also proposed to erect in London a replica of St. Gaudens's Lincoln.

"The English Committee has purchased Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in Northamptonshire. This is now being restored and refurnished. In connection with the manor it is proposed to establish the Sulgrave Manor Institution, which, when amply endowed, will endeavor to promote friendship and prevent misunderstandings among the peoples of the world."

RELIGION FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THE "TERRIBLE FALLACY" of godless education suffers frequent attacks in the religious press, regardless of denominational persuasion. A striking instance is the article by Dr. William Douglas Mackenzie, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, contributed to *The Sunday School Times* (undenom.), in which he says that "no prospect awakens greater dread in the minds of any audience than to suggest the possibility of a generation of children arising for whom religion has become a superstition and the knowledge of the Bible a puerile and needless irritation." Yet the churches must act quickly, he maintains, "if such a generation is not to be raised in our own time." The State speaks with authority, he tells us, and the Church must speak "no less definitely and with a coordinate authority," so that, working together, they "can bring the principles of the Christian faith to bear very definitely upon the molding of the young lives of America." And yet the great difficulty that confronts any attempt to infuse religion into education is clearly recognized by Dr. Mackenzie in his statement that "in some communities it is well known that if teachers begin to speak of God with any direct and earnest effectiveness, complaints would come in from certain parents to the principal of the school, to the public authorities; and what we euphemistically call 'trouble' would begin." This, he tells us, is the result of the effort "to avoid sectarian teaching," but points out that it is in fact a "victory" for the Secularists, "the poorest and narrowest of all the sects." Leaders in church and State, we read, are "deeply concerned with this situation," and among the plans to find a way out of it, the one indorsed by the present writer as being "considered by an increasing number of persons" involves "a frank and well-considered cooperation between the State and the churches of all denominations." While admitting that "no one form of cooperation" can be laid out for the whole country, because each community will need to work according to its own light and need, nevertheless the writer states the general principles of the cooperation plan in these words:

"(*a*) The educational authorities would agree that a certain number of school hours in each week should be set apart for religious instruction, it being understood that this instruction shall as a rule not be given in the school buildings, while it must always be of a grade intellectually comparable with that of the secular instruction which the children receive from the public-school teachers.

"(*b*) The churches in each given district shall undertake the training of their own children and of all those who are sent to them by their parents. It would not be impossible, of course, that churches which are closely akin to one another should unite to make this work effective. It would have to be done at their cost and by means of teachers whom they would select, but those intellectual and pedagogic qualifications would have to be approved by the educational authorities.

"(*c*) It is understood that the work thus done by the churches would be credited to the general course of the child's education in the public-school records. Hence it must be, as I have already said, of a quality equal to that given in their secular training."

But how are you going to do this? is the question most natural to ask, we are reminded, because it is apparent that "only in rare cases could the pastors be expected to add this to their program of weekly toil." It is true, we read, that in certain cases public-school teachers who are "earnest Christian persons" could be engaged by the churches "for a slight addition to their salaries," but in the main specialists would be required, which means—

"Nothing less than a vast army of trained teachers who have been prepared by special study of the Bible and of Christian truth, and the relations of the Christian spirit to modern civilization, to become the convinced and inspiring teachers of the children of America."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

RECENT FICTION

Austin, Mary. Love and the Soul Maker. Pp. 287. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. $1.50 net.

Mary Austin, "one of the deepest thinkers among modern women," has not feared to write frankly on the subject of the mating instinct and sex experience in relation to modern marriage. She throws a new light on sex in its relation to the feminist movement. The psychology student will appreciate the truths deduced by the author, altho her poetic imagery and elusive phraseology will be slightly "over the heads" of the ordinary reader. Careful reading, however, should prove instructive and helpful, both in understanding sex impulses and the way in which they can best serve the "Soul Maker." One great plea she makes is for the exercise of creative impulses which find outlets in artistic and religious activity, and in a realization of high ethical enthusiasm. She cautions against books, plays, and operas that blaze the trail for the "way the body points." It is probable, she says, that "we do not make enough of love in life, of its relation to all our activities and its power to affect them, but it is certain we make too much of loving."

Janvier, Thomas A. At the Casa Napoleon. Pp. 226. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1914. $1.25 net.

This is not the first time that the lamented "Tom" Janvier has shown his love for the picturesque locality about Washington Square. His "In Old New York," published in 1894, contains a delightful account of the charm and individuality of the artistic and foreign elements which frequent the so-called "Latin Quarter," in lower Fifth Avenue. Mr. Janvier's humorous and gentle style is always charming, with its little touches showing a loving appreciation of human frailties. Keen comprehension of the spontaneity and exaggerated optimism of the Latin races, and a sense of humor which is always vivid, add other charms to the literary excellence of the tales. The Casa Napoleon, whose inmates move through these pages with intimate freedom, has an atmosphere of its own, and "Madame and her husband" take such a parental interest in their patrons that each story is a gem and fits in with all the others to make for literary unity. Fortune's coincidences, bombast, pathos, devotion, and rewards of true affection are all exemplified in these charming tales of the old hostelry. It is a book of real stories by a real author whose books touch all human sympathies.

London, Jack. The Strength of the Strong. Pp. 257. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

Seven short stories make up this collection, to which the first gives its name. All are in the style peculiarly Jack London's own, original and unconventional. The author excels in stories of natural forces. In several of these sketches he projects himself into the future, indicating developments which a vivid imagination and a logical mind consider probable outcomes of present tendencies. "The Unparalleled Invasion," in which is shown the serious results of China's growing power, and "The Dream of Debs," illustrate this line of thought. The well-worn theme of dual personality gets a new showing in "South of the Slot," and "The Strength of the Strong" gives us an exposition of the problems worked out by aboriginal South Sea Islanders in their dawning appreciation of the strength attained by unity. The stories are all rugged, vivid, and interesting.

Herrick, Robert. Clark's Field. Pp. 478. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40 net.

We are all familiar with the story of some strong personality that dominates and controls every situation, but here is an entirely new theme, the power of an inanimate thing—a fifty-acre field—over a whole family, an influence which culminates in "Adelle Clark," who is portrayed as a heroine, only as she shows the inevitable influence of "Clark's Field." Could the field have been sold piecemeal, this story would not be possible, but a missing heir complicated the title, and so there it stood in the center of town, to be let to market-gardeners or to be used as a ball-field by the ubiquitous small boy. At last no one was left of the Clarks except Adelle, "a little meek, self-effacing, colorless" girl of twelve, whose usual weapon was silence. A lovable poet-judge succeeded in ridding her of grafting lawyers and assigned her to the care of a Trust Company that was able to legalize her title. From that time "Clark's Field" became a source of marvelous income for the little girl, and her character developed as she found herself powerful and favored simply in proportion to the amount of money she could spend. She spent it just for the power and popularity it gave her—in school to obtain recognition, in Paris at the behest of a designing woman, but at last eloped with Archie Davis, who had neither business ability nor moral stamina and so experience of life comes thick and fast. Adelle has to lose part of her money and a dearly loved little son before she finds herself and the problem is solved. The process of her awakening makes an engrossing and cleverly told story. It is, perhaps, the best thing Mr. Herrick has done.

Willcocks, M. P. The Will to Live. Pp. 473. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. $1.35 net.

This novel's greatest fault is its length and consequent indirectness. We are interested in Sophie Revel from the time when she, a little baby, is handed to Dr. Jonathan Revel, the impracticable, nature-loving, medical theorist and former lover of Sophie's grandmother, to the end, when she brings her life up onto a triumphant plane, after scaling tragic heights and facing many dramatic problems. The characters are all unusual types, as the theme is novel and unhackneyed, but the author delights in long drawn-out explanations and is, consequently, diffuse and unconvincing. Still there is a force behind it all that holds our interest. We follow Sophie's development with keen attention after her apparent lack of confidence drives the old doctor to suicide, because of her sentimental and wholly inexplicable infatuation for Moysey Botterill, and her final self-sacrifice and happiness with Dr. Rideaux.

Hamilton, Cosmo. The Door That Has No Key. Pp. 324. New York: G. H. Doran Company. $1.25.

Just what thought actuated the writer of this romance is not quite clear, for the hero is abnormally good and the heroine abnormal, but neither good nor bad, just a fool, for whom few would have sympathy. Jack Scorrier had been graduated from Oxford, and decided to become a barrister and politician. He was clean and honest enough, but his parents feared these facts would be a force working against his ultimate success. The book relates his temptations and opportunities in his attempt to remain "honest." He at last finds the girl for whom he has kept himself clean, even in the face of the derision of friends, and marries her—the beautiful Violet, only to find that—well, that is the story, and the reader has some thrilling pages of exciting situations to peruse before he reaches the tragic, but inevitable, end. The theme may be suggestive of certain necessary reforms in social conditions, but it is certainly a door to which there is no apparent key.

Von Suttner, Baroness. When Thoughts Will Soar. Pp. 449. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

Should we designate this volume as a "novel," we should not be exactly truthful, nor would the title "a treatise on civilization" be any nearer the mark. It is, in fact, both, and follows out many of the author's theories advanced in her prize peace story, "Lay Down Your Arms," adding to them a clear exposition of some of the active principles and problems in the feminist movement. The background is unique. An American multi-millionaire spends his money and his time in promoting peace and in aiding progress by assembling in Lucerne, at his own expense, famous men and women at a "feast of roses," where ideas are exchanged, inventions explained, and conclusive results announced to the world through the press, phonograph, and every known means. In these social councils of beauty and brains, our hero and heroine are bright and shining stars: Helmer, the poet, and Franka Garlett, the beautiful heiress who has devoted her wealth and position to the furthering of woman's freedom and progress. Much is said about aviation, and the power of aeroplane tactics in checking war, but stress is laid particularly on the winged flight of the spirit and the mental aeroplane which is to carry the spirit into the ether of ideas and ideals, and above sordid ineffectuality. It is a convincing love story, and proves it is only when conditions are ideal and happiness most human and normal that "minds will soar." As the story is projected into the future, the author finds plenty of opportunities to voice her beliefs in the outcome of the psychological and scientific tendencies of to-day.

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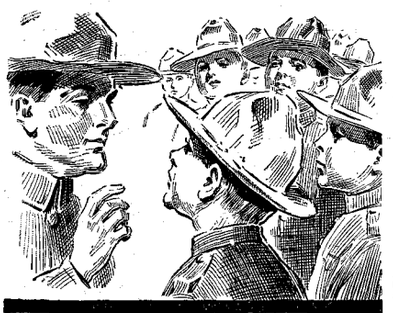

Last week I visited a boy scout patrol and

found fifteen bright-faced earnest lads listening to a talk by their scout master. "Take care of your teeth," he urged. "You can't grow up to be strong self-reliant men unless you have good health, and good teeth mean good health. Brush your teeth thoroughly twice-a-day and visit your dentist twice-a-year—it is insuring your health and happiness when you are grown men."

The Scout Manual puts care of the teeth first among the things a boy should know if he wants good health. And every boy should realize that Good Teeth—Good Health will take him far along the road to success in school, in sports, in business and in pleasure.

The twice-a-day use of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream—the dentifrice with the delicious flavor—keeps the teeth clean and the mouth healthy.

You too should use

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

CURRENT POETRY

UNIVERSAL peace is a subject that attracts many poets of this generation. But it has not yet, it must be admitted, produced great poetry; the songs of battle that belong to the world's literary heritage surpass the songs against battle. *The Delineator* prints a poem that is not a direct argument against war, but, nevertheless, reflects strikingly the feelings of those to whom war is most cruel—the women of the slain. The simplicity of "A Woman's Voice" is one of the chief reasons for its forcefulness.

A Woman's Voice

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

O heart! what is it you hear above the noise of a nation,
Above the sound of clamor and shouting
And men making ready for war?
Only a single voice, little more than a broken whisper,
Patient and unprotesting—only the voice of a woman.
Yet I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

I

There's no use praying any more; the prayers are done and said;
But daytime going through the house, or nighttime in my bed,
They trouble me, the old prayers, still ringing in my head.

The young men from the papers, they brought the word to me.
I'm thinking of their mothers, how glad they ought to be,
Who never said "Good-by" to them and let them off to sea.

As strong as any man he was, and bold to do and dare,
And why should I be hearing, then, all night above the prayer,
A little lad that's calling me—and wanting me—somewhere?

II

He said what he thought was right:
"Let you be proud," he said,
"That you gave a son to the fight;
'Tis a glory over your head!"
'Tis never a good man's words I'd scorn,
And he said what he thought was best;
But I knew my pride when the lad was born,
And his head was warm on my breast.

"Let you be proud," he said.
'Twas the word that stabbed me through;
Proud—and my one son dead
In a land I never knew!
'Tis the women know when glory's worn
(Tho he meant the word for the best);
I knew my pride when the lad was born,
And his head was warm on my breast.

Only a woman's voice—patient and unprotesting,
But I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

The August issue of *The Delineator* is especially rich in good verse. From it we take, also, this charming little picture. "The Shoemaker" is, perhaps, too brief; we have not a quite complete portrait of the "quaint, old, tolerant" person. But it is skilfully done, and sympathetically.

The Shoemaker

BY LAURA BENÉT

He might unravel a tale of wo,
Of nights when the winds are all awake
And whirling wraiths of the winter snow
His crazy chimney rock and shake,
And he sits by a guttering taper's light
Mending old shoes till the dead of night.

"Here's All Three Of Us—Kellogg's, Dad An' Me!"
Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES
To prevent disappointment, don't merely ask for toasted corn flakes—say "Kellogg's, please" and look for this signature on the package.
W. K. Kellogg
Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W. K. Kellogg
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
The sunshine of the corn

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He might talk morally if he chose
Of the petty jealousies of the town:
"Old Manette's boots never match his hose,
And the Abbé's best are all run down!"
Yes, he might gossip of folly and sin—
For the neighbors wrangle, when they drop in!

But ever, as he sits patching there
The leather with which they tread their way,
He silently thinks, in his wooden chair,
Of the many souls in the village gray,
Battered and worn, but kindly, too,
Shown forth in each shabby, outworn shoe;
And he breathes a prayer, and his keen eyes blur
The quaint, old, tolerant shoemaker!

Here is another picture in rime, by a poet whose method is more impressionistic than that of Miss Benét. It is effective, but we feel it more as a type-study than as an actual portrait. It appeared in the London *Nation*.

In a Restaurant

BY WILFRED WILSON GIBSON

He wears a red rose in his buttonhole,
A city clerk on Sunday dining out;
And as the music surges over the din,
The heady quavering of the violin
Sings through his blood, and puts old cares to rout,
And tingles, quickening, through his shrunken soul,
Till he forgets his ledgers, and the prim,
Black, crabbed figures, and the qualmy smell
Of ink and musty leather and leadglaze;
As, in eternities of summer days,
He dives through shivering waves or rides the swell
On rose-red waves of melody aswim.

It is strange that so few American verse writers take part in the monthly prize-competitions of the London *Bookman*. This interesting periodical now announces an additional competition with prizes of five and two guineas for the best and second best original lyric, and prizes of the same value for sonnets on events in English history and for humorous poems. Manuscripts sent from this country must be received before December 1 at the offices of *The Bookman*, St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. Here are the two poems which shared first prize in the June monthly competition. When Miss Royds says "in sooth," some critics would say it exposes her to the charge of either affectation or laziness. But the last three stanzas of her poem are sincere and beautiful.

The Lost Mother

BY DIANA ROYDS

Renewed, you say, in every breath,
She lives where happiest dreams come true;
But were it not the sting of death
If death indeed made all things new?

Haply she weaves, with starry strands,
Some web of heaven; but O, to look
Again upon the wrinkled hands
That laid the knitting by the Book!

No need of glasses now, to see
The farthest star which burns above:
But could the old eyes beam on me,
Dim eyes whose only light was love!

And then she was I seek her now—
No halo round the silver hair,
No crown upon the patient brow;
Only the cap she used to wear.

Talk not of her immortal youth;
Dearer her placid age than all.
What shining wings could wear, in sooth,
The beauty of her faded shawl?

Nay! by her portrait kneeling down,
One prayer, but one, will I record:
No white wings, but the old gray gown,
No angel, but a mother, Lord!

Who Ever Forgot

His First Dish of Puffed Grains?

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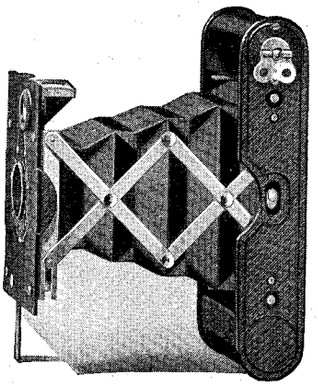

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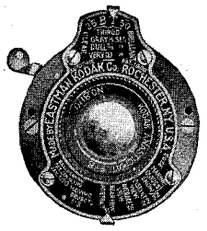

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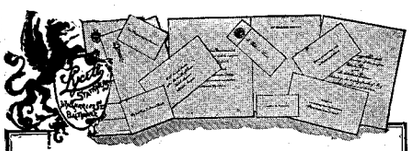

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The other prize poem is widely different from this, in spirit and in style. "Arcady" is a word that the poets have used so constantly that its luster is a little dimmed. But Miss Duncan's song is so fresh and gay and musical that she nearly succeeds in re-creating that most certainly dead of all gods, Pan.

Holiday

BY BRENDA DUNCAN

Come out! for summer has filled the skies,
And the breath of the morning's sweet,
And I must follow the love in your eyes,
And the lilt of my dancing feet.
The same blithe spirit is calling us
Who piped at the birth of man—
For see on the shimmering sands the track
Of the little goat-feet of Pan!
He beckons us over the far, blue hills
Adown to the shining sea—
Go up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him
—follow the trail with me!

The little fauns giggle behind the rocks—
Brown bodies flash in the sun—
For Arcady opens when great Pan knocks
Where beauty and truth are one.
As, piping a melody ever new,
He beckons us over the sand,
To follow the lure of his Pagan joy
Away to a Pagan land.
So, tho my home is upon the shore,
And yours on the rolling sea—
Come up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him—follow the trail with me!

Perhaps he will steal on us, unawares,
And carry us far away,
And when we come back on our homeward track,
We shall find we are old and gray.
Who knows?—but the lure of the sea and the sun
Is one that we can't withstand.
I would fain explore in the faerie lore—
So give me your guiding hand.
For Pan is piping a mad, June song
And calling to sky and sea:
"A man and a maid from earth have strayed
As of old into Arcady."
So up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him
—follow the trail with me!

American readers are not particularly moved by the news that the field of Waterloo may shortly be cut up into plots and sold to speculating builders; they cherish, of course, no sentimental affection for the scene of that great battle. But they can not fail to feel the power of Mr. Stephen Phillips's ringing lines, which we take from *The Poetry Review*. Mr. Phillips is one of the very few living poets who could do justice to so high a theme.

The Site of Waterloo

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Forbear! This plain is still too deaf with cries,
This soil too sanguine for thy stucco lies.
Shall Earth where reeled The Guard thy villa pen,
Where nations groaned be heard the cackling hen?
A mansion mark where in the gathering murk,
Those terrible gray horsemen so did work?
Here wilt thou dare to live, where such men died
And on that memorable dust reside!
Here only ever let the solemn moon
Uninterrupted weave a spirit-noon;
Here only falter down a pensive dew
From skies too wistful to be purely blue,
But shouldst thou build on consecrated ground,
Then be those houses filled with spectral sound
Of clashing battle and the ghostly war,
Of charging hosts against the battered door!
Let solemn bellow of hollow cannon boom,
A dreadful cavalry invade the gloom!
Until in awe of those who fell or fled
The living flee from the more living dead!
That silence now too conscious is for sound,
It broods upon itself and is self-bound.
Then let no builder of this field have lease,
'Tis let to Time, the property of Peace!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A RAILROAD'S MASCOT

FOR fifteen years and up to a few weeks ago there has been on the Long Island Railroad, which runs out of New York City toward Oyster Bay and other suburban retreats, a commuter who has never paid a fare. For these years, constituting practically his whole lifetime, he has been the guest of the road, recognized, honored, and renowned alike by train crews and by his fellow passengers. Not long ago he made his last trip over the Long Island line. The New York *American* prints a brief memorial:

Roxey, for fifteen years mascot of the Long Island Railroad, the only dog permitted the freedom of the company's trains, is dead. Roxey was the only dog with a bank account, started by commuters, hundreds of whom made friends with the terrier while he rode from station to station. He died yesterday at Dr. W. L. Johnson's veterinary hospital in Jamaica, after suffering for several months with dropsy.

To-day Roxey will be buried on the railroad's property adjoining the station at Merrick. His body will be taken there in an automobile by A. G. Slack, general foreman of the railroad company's high tension department, and C. F. Young, foreman of the electrical department. A tombstone will be presented by Richard Homeyer, of Queens.

Roxey's record will bear enviable comparison with those even of the oldest employees of the company. In many an unofficial good-conduct book he is credited with exemplary gentlemanliness, with never having returned an insolent growl to a passenger, even at the end of a hard day; with a strict attention to business, and always to his own business; in short, with the patience, obedience, courtesy, and tact that are the prime requisites in a servant of the public. It was thus he won his firm friends and his many acquaintances, of whom we read:

One of the chief mourners will be Miss Elsie Hess, of Merrick, at whose home the animal frequently called.

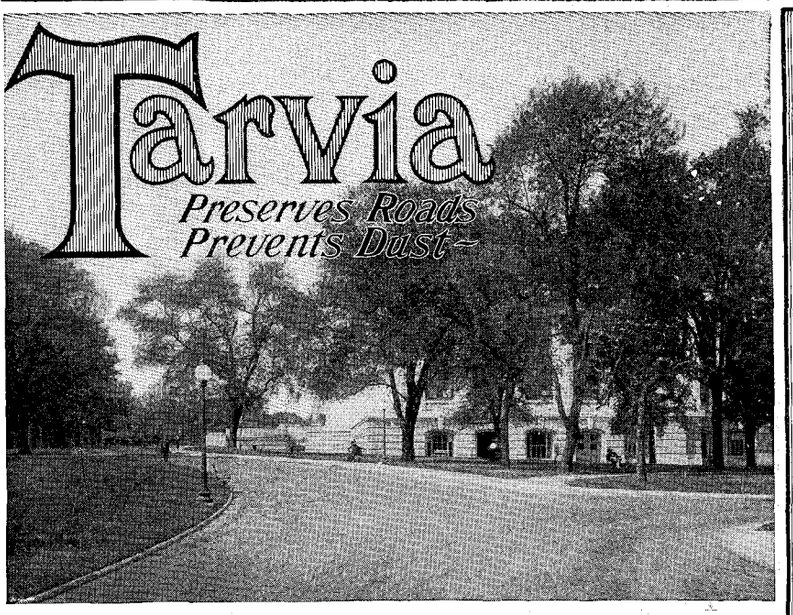
With the exception of Dr. Johnson and Miss Hess, Roxey would visit the homes of none save uniformed employees of the railroad, altho he was known to almost every person on Long Island.

The dog's bank account was started by commuters when the dog began to show signs of age. The money provided him with the best of care at Dr. Johnson's hospital.

No matter where Roxey was when the day for renewing his license came around, he would be telephoned for by some official of the Long Island Railroad. This message would be delivered to Roxey: "Go and get your license, Roxey."

The dog would bound for a train and, on arriving in Manhattan, rush to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The A. S. P. C. A. people knew him, and,



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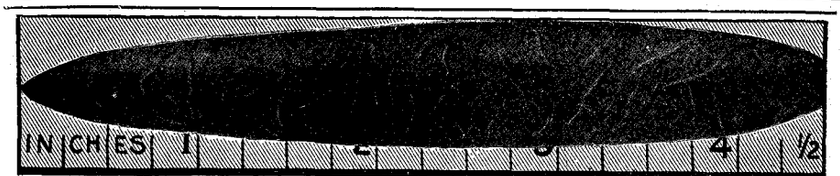

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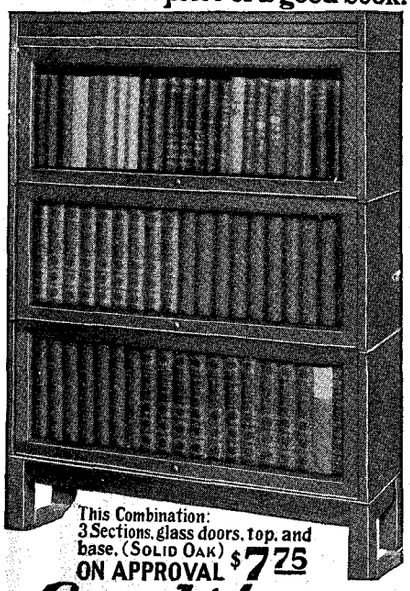

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having equipped him for the year, would say, "Now, get out of here." Then Roxey would run down the street, wagging his tail as he went. He would make for a train, going wheresoever his fancy took him.

WHERE LEPERS ARE MADE HAPPY

CULION, with the accent on the *on*, is the name of one of the lesser Philippines, about a day's sail from Manila. The island has another name as well—"the Place of Happiness for the Unclean." Here is the leper colony that was established by the Health Bureau of the United States Government, under the direction of Dr. Victor G. Heiser, when this country went into the Philippines. Leper colonies were known hitherto as grim living graves, haunted by desolation and despair; but when the colony of Culion was formed the ideal of the founders was to institute a retreat where lepers might be happy. It sounds impossible, but is far from being so. Contrary to popular belief, leprosy, except in its last stages, has little apparent effect upon the mentality or physique of the victim. As long as he does not endanger others by the risk of contagion, he might as well go free and live like other men. This, then, is the secret of Culion. Here the leper is encouraged to live a clean, brisk, pleasant, and profitable existence. He is taken away from the world of the clean, where he was an outcast, hated and avoided, and is placed in the community of the Unclean, where no one fears him, where all are glad to see him and be his friends, where he can live, work, amuse himself, and improve his condition in life, in close touch with others. What this means to the leper is shown vividly in the New York *Evening Post's* description of the arrival of the lepers:

The scene as one comes in toward the island gives the impression of serenity. The bay is deep and amazingly blue, and it swarms with varieties of the most brilliant fish. Reaching out from Culion, crescent-wise, is a peculiar and fantastic coral formation, called the Coral Islands, jagged and impassable; within them rises Culion itself, hilly and green and serenely beautiful. Except in typhoon season these waters are quiet, and as one nears the shore one has the sensation of being awaited by some spirit of friendliness and peace—an effect never lost upon the little throng of men and women—and often children—who stand forward in the vessel, looking with wondering eyes upon this spot where they are to spend the rest of their lives. They have been expecting a prison, and what they are beholding has the appearance of a home.

There is the colony. The little white houses or shacks, with their garden yards, cover the hillside, and the larger buildings showing here and there, the hospital, the quarantine buildings, the theater, the church on the headland, and others. But it is on the wharf that the interest centers. There all the able-bodied of the colony have gathered—an eager throng, in the very vanguard of them a trim group of erect men in white uniforms, the Culion Leper Band, already playing welcoming strains which greet the newcomers.

These two crowds gaze toward each other eagerly—the little crowd on the boat, the big one on the landing—because in the colony all the tribes of the Philippine Islands are represented, and great is the excitement of those who espy members of their own tribe. On the boat the entire attitude has changed. The despondency which the lepers have felt since they were first taken aboard rapidly gives place to an astonished and childlike delight. Not only does the colony appear now to be a home, but for many of the strangers it is the first home they have ever known. They begin to realize that here they will not be outcasts, living in avoided huts and among rocks on hillsides, shunned by their fellow men, but they will be living with people.

It is a town that receives them, with a population of some thirty-two hundred, with shops, homes, a theater, a currency of its own, outdoor amusements, and even social life of a sort. Many of the inhabitants have gone in for market-gardening, while others have built themselves fishing boats and have taken up the fisherman's life as a means of subsistence. With all this they are content. The attempts to escape from Culion are extremely rare, and when the fugitives are caught their almost invariable request has been to be returned to the colony again. Of the lighter side of their existence there we read:

Perhaps their favorite amusement is baseball, with the exception, of course, of cock-fighting. Scarce a shack in the Unclean part is without its game-cock. This sport is so instinctive with the Filipino that it has not been forbidden the lepers, in whose favor various laws have been a little stretched, as, for instance, the marriage law. Intermarriage is permitted, on the basis that it gives a moral tone to the colony. Few children are born of these marriages. Even if the children live, after birth, their lives are always brief; and in all the years in which the colony has been operated, very few of these children have lived to see the age of five years.

There is one phase of the colony-life we should not have pictured of ourselves, and yet which must inevitably be present as long as lepers are just human beings. That is to say, Culion, like any other community, is not sociologically ideal. It has class distinction, pronouncedly, and beneficially, too, in some cases. Many a leper, altho of good family, enjoyed none of the benefits of his station in his former manner of life, being outcast and often isolated, but here he can take his proper place among other lepers of his better-born class, and after the fashion of mankind, his vastly increased importance in his own eyes has its good effects upon his health and entire outlook. He is at last Somebody—and that means much to human nature.

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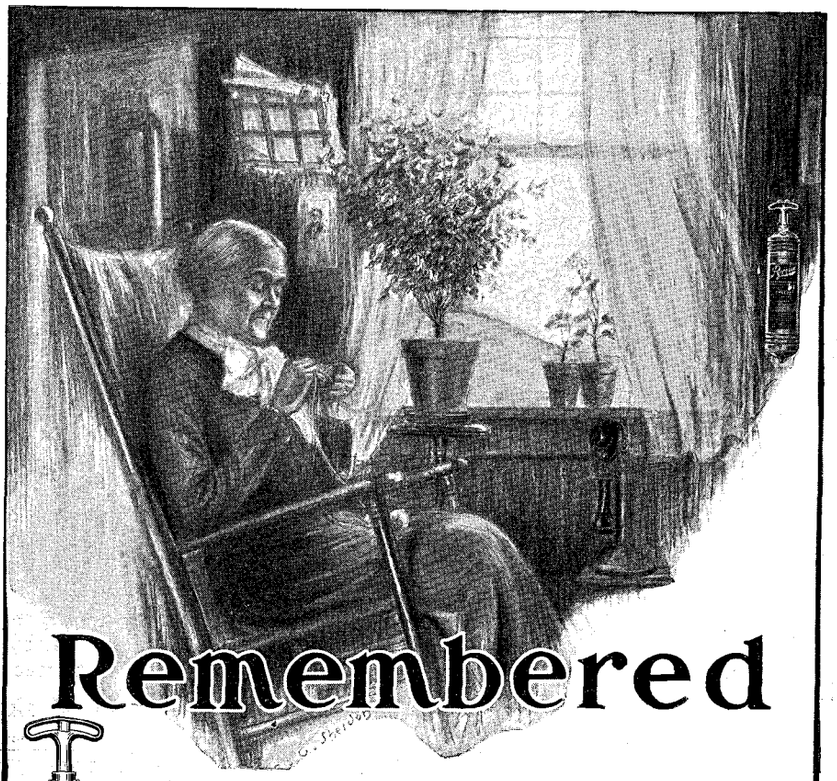

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SPO PEE, VICTIM OF ERROR

OUT in the Blackfoot district a legend had grown up during the last quarter century and more concerning Spo Pee, the Indian who was spirited away by the Great White Chief, and who would remain forever hidden, suspended half-way between life and death. And during that time, thirty-two years in all, there dwelt in the criminal ward of the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, D. C., a strange Indian patient who never spoke a word to any living soul. For the last ten years Delegate Hamilton, of the Blackfoot District, has been carrying on a search for the legendary chief, who once had been tried and adjudged guilty of killing a white man, but tho he went through every penitentiary in the country, his search was fruitless. It remained for a party of Blackfoot Indians, sightseeing in Washington, to discover Spo Pee in the hospital known as St. Elizabeth's, and to set about the work of his liberation. The Washington *Times* comments thus upon his heavy punishment:

Awakened from a tortuous and horrible living nightmare of thirty-two years, Spo Pee, Blackfoot Indian brave, to-day takes up the skein of life where he dropt it a third of a century ago, when the white man, with an unconscious and bitter irony, performed the "humane" act of commuting his death sentence.

Spo Pee probably paid the heaviest penalty ever exacted of any human being in any enlightened land.

Snatched from his own people, after a touching farewell to his daughter, then three years old, Spo Pee was placed in a prison where none could speak his tongue. Then Spo Pee tried to make signs in Indian fashion. Fingers crossed, one hand on another, signified to him shooting the bow and arrow. Two fingers straddling his doubled-up fist meant a horseback ride. Spo Pee had no war paint, so he decorated himself with buttons and all the trinkets he could find. He had nothing with which to trade, so he made strange devices on scraps of paper and gave these to his guards.

For all these things Spo Pee was adjudged insane. Then he was brought to Washington and put in the ward for the criminal insane at the Government hospital known as St. Elizabeth's. That was thirty-two years ago. Since then the Indian brave has mingled with none of his own race, nor any white man save his guards, who were sane.

No one but an Indian could have stood it, his friends assert. But Spo Pee's stoicism stood him in good stead.

"Soon after I was sentenced," he said through his interpreter. "I made a petition to the White Fathers to pardon me. I was told the pardon would come. So I waited and waited. But now I guess it has come."

And Spo Pee broke into a smile that bore nothing of resentment or malignance, as he sat surrounded by white men plying him with questions.

Spo Pee was convicted of killing a white

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miner in Montana, in spite of his earnest assertions that he had never seen the miner before, and was only fighting in self-defense. The plea that he made at that time has been preserved in the records of the Indian Office. It reads:

"You ask me if I have anything to say why I should not die. Ten years ago the Great Father's soldiers came to my people's homes and killed a great many young men and women, old men, and little children. I myself was shot. The soldier chief did not ask us if we wanted to die. But you are a great chief; you ask me to say why I should not die. I did kill the white man, for I thought if I did not kill him he would kill me; he told me he would do so. When I first saw him he would not take me by the hand."

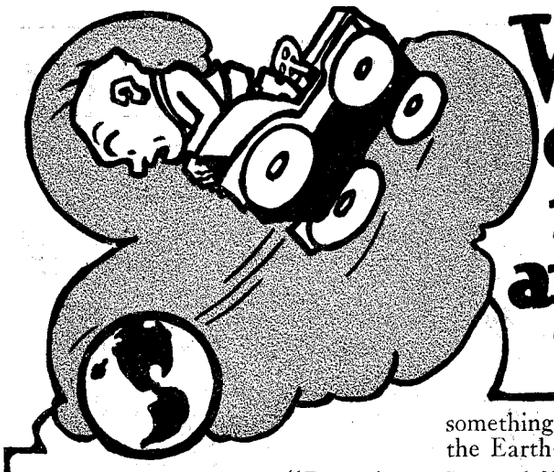
Spo Pee went on with his account of the killing and concluded, "You are a great chief, and can hang me, but you have no right to do so. I have spoken straight, my heart is brave. It is done."

The severity of his punishment was probably due to the fact that the killing came but shortly after the Custer massacre, when the anti-Indian feeling was at fever heat. Because of this Spo Pee has forfeited half of his three score and ten, and has no redress. The New York *Globe* finds a general significance in this and remarks that this is "one of the gravest faults of our whole judicial system." Freedom is precious, and if the State takes it away unjustly, the State should pay for the mistake. Evidently he is willing to be convinced that he is a very lucky person, and harbors no grudge, beyond thinking that white people are very queer. He marvels a bit that whereas they condemned him and left him in solitude for thirty-odd years, now they crowd around him, hang on his words, and show him every courtesy. He is conscious of no change in himself, and so he wonders in vain. He has hastened westward to meet his daughter again, who is now Mrs. Take Gun; but first he was shown a little of the city in which he had been so long confined. The Washington *Times* says:

Spo Pee's first glimpse of the outside world from which he had been snatched so ruthlessly was had in an automobile ride. Mr. and Mrs. Russel MacLennon and Delegate Robert J. Hamilton, of the Blackfoot tribe, took him for a spin around Potomac Park. Then they went to the New Capitol Hotel for dinner, and in the evening he was received at the office of Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, where a group of newspaper men and officials of the Indian office gathered to shake hands with him.

There he sat, with stoical good nature, in wonderment of the attention he was attracting now. He was drest in American clothes, his hair was closely cropped, and his iron-gray mustache added to his resemblance to many bronzed white men one sees daily.

"Back to Indian dress? Oh, no. White collar nice. Shoes nice. I like white



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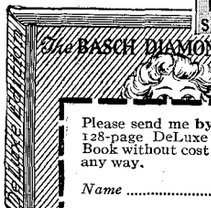

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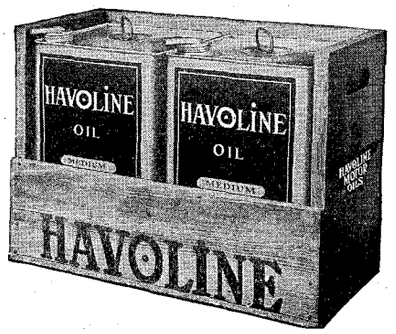

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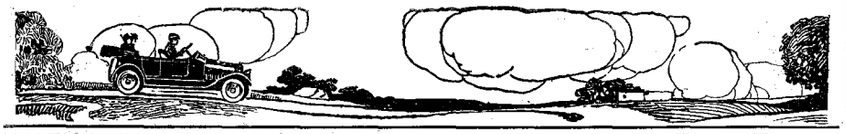

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man's clothes. Never go back to Indian clothes," he told his friends.

His air while on his automobile ride was that of a retired business man enjoying an evening's spin. He looked with placid and calm interest at the strange sights, to him, of the city, but only once did he show any surprize. He gave a start when he saw electric signs as they lit up and went out again.

"How funny," was his comment, and he chuckled in amusement at this curious new spectacle.

Once he was driven near a market-wagon on which the driver was asleep.

"Unless the horse know the way, that man never get home," he told his interpreter.

Spo Pee was equally composed when he faced the gathering awaiting him at Commissioner Sells's office. He was told that the Commissioner, with others, had been working to obtain his pardon.

"I thought there were those outside working for me, tho I did not know who they were," he replied through Interpreter Hamilton.

"Ask him how it feels to get out," one reporter requested.

"Good," was his guttural and succinct reply.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Solution.—Lady Macbeth was walking in her sleep.

"My day gowns are too tight," she explained.—*Puck.*

Heavenly.—Every motorist envies Lieutenant Porte for at least one advantage he will have. There won't be anybody along the road to misdirect him.—*New York Press.*

Suspicious.—HARPER—"Foozle has a great scheme and he invited me 'to get in on the ground floor.'"

CARPER—"Don't forget that that is where the trap-doors are."—*Town Topics.*

Of Course!—James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst!"

James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy."—*The Multitude.*

Too Much.—One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, tho the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye ficht a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Accounted For.—"Is he a credit to his family?"

"No; a debit."—*Concord Herald.*

Silver Lining.—Bryan's choice of diplomats does a lot for the business of the passenger steamers.—*New York Press.*

Too Easy.—"Have you been able to meet all the demands of your creditors?"

"Meet them? I haven't been able to avoid them."—*Buffalo Express.*

Once Too Often.—PARSON BLACK (sternly)—"Did you come by dat wateh-melyun honestly, Bruddeh Bingy?"

THE MELON TOTER—"'Deed I did, pahson; ebry day fo' nigh on two weeks!"—*Puck.*

The Efficacy of Prayer.—Bobby had been taught to remember all his relatives when he said his prayers. One night, as he knelt at his mother's knee, he did not mention the name of a favorite aunt.

"Why, Bobby," said the mother, "you didn't say 'God bless Aunt Beatrice and make her happy.'"

"Well, mother," replied the little boy, "I don't have to say that any more. Aunt Beatrice's engaged."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

July 17.—A triangular fight at Acapulco is reported between the Constitutionalists, Federals, and Zapatistas.

July 18.—General Orozco, with his followers, deserts the Federal Army with the announced intention of starting a new revolution.

President Carbajal orders the evacuation of San Luis Potosi as a move toward peace.

July 20.—The United States Government announces that it will not recognize any concessions or loans made by Huerta later than October 10, 1913.

General Carranza agrees to meet the Carbajal envoys and to suspend hostilities pending negotiations.

July 22.—An armistice between the Mexican Government and the Constitutionalists is signed and all hostilities throughout the country are ordered suspended.

Foreign

July 17.—Millais's portrait of Carlyle, in the National Gallery, London, is slashed by a militant suffragette.

July 19.—The Hindus imprisoned upon the Japanese vessel in the harbor of Vancouver drive off immigration officers who attempt to board the ship.

July 21.—After all preparations are made for a pitched battle between the Canadian cruiser *Rainbow* and the Hindu ship *Komagata Maru*, the Hindus accept the Government's decision and agree to withdraw from Vancouver.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 17.—The bill to abolish the Naval "Plucking Board" is introduced in the House.

July 20.—President Wilson orders Attorney-General McReynolds to proceed at once with the New York, New Haven & Hartford dissolution suit.

July 22.—The Rivers and Harbors Bill, against which Senator Burton has for twelve days conducted a one-man filibuster, is side-tracked, and thus perhaps killed, to make room for the trust bills.

GENERAL

July 17.—The New Haven road is sued for $306,000,000 by minority stockholders, who charge gross mismanagement.

July 22.—A criminal warrant is issued against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for selling gasoline under cost and thus violating one of the New Jersey "Seven Sisters" acts against monopolies.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE UNION PACIFIC DISTRIBUTION

ON July 20 the Union Pacific Railroad made the long-delayed distribution of its $83,356,000 extra dividend, consisting in the main of Baltimore & Ohio stock, but in part of cash. About a week before, the Court of Appeals had rendered a final decision in a protesting suit, in which it was contended that U. P. preferred shareholders should participate in the distribution. This decision was against the preferred shareholders. Along with the distribution goes a reduction from 10 to 8 per cent. in the Union Pacific's dividend on its common stock. Income from the distribution, however, is expected to make up to stockholders the difference. For each share of Union Pacific on which $10 in dividend was formerly paid, a holder will now get:

	Par Value	Yielding	
Baltimore & Ohio pfd.	$12.00	at 4 p. c.—	$0.48
Baltimore & Ohio com.	22.50	at 6 p. c.—	1.35
Cash	3.00	at 6 p. c.—	.13
Union Pacific	100.00	at 8 p. c.—	8.00
Total yield			$10.01

It is noted in the New York *Times Annalist* that the Union Pacific management, having now had confirmed by the courts its right to distribute to stockholders its investment stocks as surplus earnings, "may in time work out other plans for extra dividends to be paid concurrently with a reduction in the parent company's rate of dividend." For many years, it has been well understood that the Union Pacific, in paying 10 per cent. dividends, paid only 6 per cent. out of its own earnings, the remaining 4 per cent. having been derived by it from investments in other railroads. With the Baltimore & Ohio stock now distributed, the Union Pacific will still own stocks in other roads as follows: a remainder of $1,805,000 in Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Alton preferred, $10,342,100; Chicago & Northwestern common, $4,018,700; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $1,845,000; Illinois Central, $22,500,000; New York Central & Hudson River, $17,857,100, and railroad securities, $3,484,920 common and $1,936,900 preferred. The enforced sale by the Union Pacific of its $126,650,000 of Southern Pacific stock, and its voluntary distribution of Baltimore & Ohio, have reduced the par value of the Union Pacific's investment stocks from the $228,176,320, the value reported in the last annual statement, to $67,385,320.

Before July 20 Union Pacific was selling in the market at about 157. It is interesting to recall that in recent years, on expectations of a distribution of Union Pacific holdings in other roads, this stock has risen to high figures; in 1909 there was a quotation for it of 219. It seems not at that time to have been understood that with the distribution of stocks in other roads, there would come to Union Pacific stockholders a reduction in Union Pacific dividends. In other words, a price so high as 219 indicated that shareholders, or expectant shareholders, believed there was coming a time when they might "eat their cake and have it, too."

REACTION IN TRADE ALL OVER THE WORLD

In *The Statist*, of London, was presented early in July a comprehensive view of prospects in the world's trade. Adverse movements were found to exist in nearly all civilized countries, and especially in Great Britain, France, and Germany. *The Statist* believes, however, that these movements are not likely to prove as severe as adverse movements proved in other periods. The review first deals with conditions in this country:

"Inasmuch as there has been no inflation in the United States for a number of years, and inasmuch as the country has been waiting for more abundant supplies of capital for railway building and for house construction, there are no grounds for anticipating any great depression of trade in that country, or serious contraction in the purchasing power of the American people. It is true that during the past few months trade in the States has shown decline, in consequence partly of the short maize crop of last year and partly of the check to railway construction caused by the great rise in railway expense and the failure of the companies to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission an advance in freight rates to compensate them for their heavier expenditures; but these adverse influences are likely to pass away when the present bumper harvest is safely gathered in, and the railways receive power to increase their rates to compensate them for the great rise in their expenditure. As far as we are able to gage the temper of the American people, we believe that, even if the Interstate Commerce Commission were to come to a decision adverse to the claims of the railways, the American public would insist upon action being taken to enable the railways to raise the capital they need. In brief, we anticipate that the consuming power of the American people will be maintained, and that this will have a steadying effect upon trade and upon the prices of commodities."

The Statist believes that the consuming power of the people will also be maintained in Great Britain. In recent years the people of that country "have been abnormally economical," and have "invested greater sums than ever before in profitable rates of interest." It is argued that "with lower prices of commodities, even with a reduced demand for goods, the consuming power will be increased rather than diminished." The writer says, further:

"In Great Britain great amounts of capital are now needed for house construction, for town planning, for sewerage, drainage, and for other improvements, as well as for the introduction of electrical traction to deal with railway suburban traffic. The free expenditure of capital in this country for these purposes will tend to maintain the consuming power of the British people at a high level, notwithstanding the contraction that may occur in the demand for their products by nations who for a time are compelled to restrict their consumption more nearly to the level of their productions."

What applies to Great Britain, *The Statist* believes, "applies also in large de-

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gree to France and in lesser degree to Germany." Both those countries in the last ten years "have largely added to their wealth by providing capital for younger countries, including Russia." Because of expansion in their incomes and the retention at home of a larger proportion of their savings, the French and the Germans "will be able to devote greater sums than heretofore to housebuilding, improvement of cities, and other purposes." Continuing, the writer says:

"It should be realized that the manufacturing and distributing industries of the United States, of Great Britain, of France, and of Germany have, in a measure, suffered from the great rise in prices which brought so much advantage to the districts which produced foodstuffs and raw textiles, and that with the return of a lower cost of living the manufacturing and distributing industries should derive marked advantage.

"In forming periods of trade reaction and of falling prices the countries which supported consumption were mainly England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. The countries which will support consumption in the period of trade reaction upon which we now seem to have entered will include the United States. Hence the number of persons whose consumption is likely to be maintained, and possibly increased, will be very much greater, both actually and relatively, than in past periods of trade reaction.

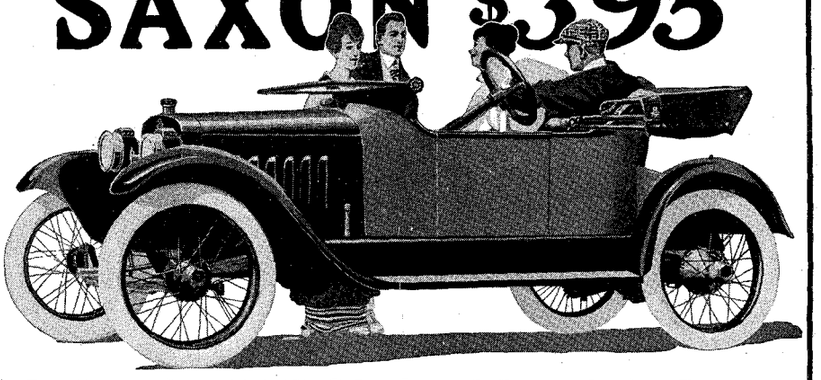
"This means that the reaction in trade is not likely to be nearly as severe on the present occasion as in former periods, when a number of countries entered upon a period of production after a period of active construction. The situation has been and is being handled with great discretion, In Canada the Government has come to the assistance of railways under construction with loans of capital to enable them to be completed. With regard to Brazil, the bankers of Europe have come to her aid with the offer of a large loan in order that she may meet her obligations in respect to floating debt and interest until she is able to increase her income or reduce her outgoings. In Argentina precautions have been taken against the danger of a check to the influx of capital by the accumulation of a great gold reserve, and no one doubts the power of Argentina to protect exchange and to meet her obligations.

"On the whole, therefore, the reaction in world commerce which seems to have begun in consequence partly of the disturbance to confidence caused by the Moroccan incident and the Balkan wars, and partly of the need of certain countries to curtail their capital expenditures and to increase their productions, does not seem likely to be a serious one or of long duration."

OPTIMISM

Bradstreet's finds that "a variety of causes" have aided in bringing about "an undeniably more optimistic feeling in various lines of business. With chief place given to the exceptional promises of the crops which seem now likely to be better than in any previous year on record, except 1912—indeed, the final results as to actual value may surpass those for 1912"—importance is given to the growing realization that too much pessimism has had sway in trade. Thus far, however, the Claflin failure has exercised "comparatively slight influence on trade." In the West there is a considerable reduction in the number of idle cars, and better buying of railroad supplies and enlarged orders for steel.

SAXON $395



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The picture above represents the Saxon in a new dress, with a new color scheme—elegant, dark blue body, and black running gear, with running boards, headlights in front, gasoline filler cap extending through cowl, hinged bonnet and 38 other detail refinements.

ON July 4 the Saxon car finally demonstrated its independence of all road conditions. For on that famous day a Saxon car reached San Francisco, having traveled 3,389 miles overland from New York in 30 days across the Lincoln Highway—the first automobile to make a continuous trip from New York to San Francisco over the Highway and the first car of its size and price to make the journey from coast to coast.

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Bradstreet's has gathered from newspapers reports from many trade centers by competent authorities expressing optimistic views:

"From St. Louis—'I am more optimistic to-day than I have ever been before.'

"From Chicago—'The man who holds to a steady and hopefully conservative course will not go far astray in his calculations.'

"From Iowa—'We have had a demonstration of the idea that sufficient pessimistic talk will bring about deprest business conditions.'

"From New York—'If the American people will just stop wasting their time talking and realize the facts as they are, we will see the largest business that this country has ever had. I believe that by October we shall see a very heavy business in full swing.'

"From Pittsburg—'Puddlers are to receive an advance of 25 cents a ton.'

"From Yonkers—'Carpet mills shut down for two weeks reopened to-day, and 7,000 employees returned to work.'

"From New Orleans—'Lumber consuming industries throughout the East and North are operating more hours than was the case a very few weeks ago. It will not be many weeks before lumber orders will be coming South in volume.'

"From *The Iron Age*—'The corner seems to have been turned at last, and manufacturers are confident the remainder of the year will show a much larger volume of business than the first half.'

"From Chicago—'Road sales for the past week show a gain over a year ago, and collections are better.'

"From the head of a large steel company—'I feel sure we have seen the worst in the steel business this year, and the recovery, tho gradual, might be expected to continue throughout the remainder of the year.'"

The writer in *Bradstreet's* declares, however, that "it would be futile to say that the situation is an entirely clear one, or that trade has as a whole rallied." It is to be remembered that the foreign financial situation, "for two years a load on domestic stock-markets, has not much improved." Moreover, "some long distance will need to be traversed before the spring-planted crops are in as safe a position as is the winter-wheat yield."

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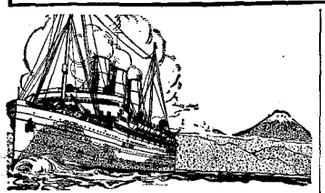

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. D.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Who wrote the poem with lines which run something like this—'Man's inhumanity to man'"

Robert Burns wrote a poem entitled "Man was Made to Mourn," in which occur the lines:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

"M. R. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can 'criticism,' be 'favorable,' and is the sentence, 'The Board favorably criticized the report in its resolution on the subject,' correct?"

To criticize is to examine according to an established standard—not necessarily to condemn. Therefore, one may say: "The Board in its resolution on the subject criticized the report favorably."

"F. E.," New York, N. Y.—"To settle a wager, will you kindly let me know whether there is any authority for the word 'Guarantying' used in this sense: 'We are *guarantying* a sale of so and so many copies'?"

Yes. It dates as far back as 1786, and was used by Edmund Burke in his impeachment of Warren Hastings, vol. vi, page 693. But the form preferred to-day for the verb, both in law and in common usage, is *guaranteeing*.

"E. W. K.," Syracuse, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'That neglect is paramount in the deterioration of batteries is proven from an examination of them as they are returned to the manufacturers.'"

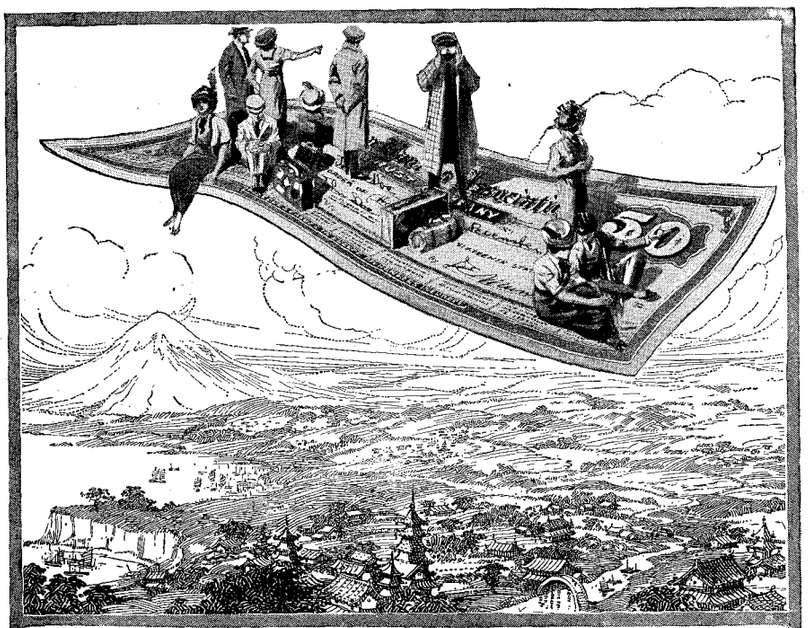
The word *paramount* can not be used in the sentence you submit. The idea is correctly expressed by "the principal cause of—is proved by." Correctly rendered, your sentence should read: "That neglect is the principal cause of the deterioration of batteries is proved by an examination of them as they are returned to the manufacturers."

"W. H. A.," Georgetown, S. C.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of 'afield.' Can you say 'the flying-machine is *afield*,' when it is in the air? And, also, do flying-machines belong to the navy or the army? Are they considered *in the navy* or *in the army*?"

An *aeroplane* and a *dirigible balloon* may be said to belong to the army: a *hydroaeroplane* may be said to belong to the navy, but both arms of the service have been experimenting with them. If an aeroplane were *on* the practise-ground, it should be characterized as being *afield*, but if it were in the *air*, it should be characterized as being *afloat*—that is, floating in the air.

"J. B.," Watertown, Wis.—"What is the reason that we do not spell *fourty*, but *forty*, since all other words derived from *four* are spelled *four* and not *for*, as, *fourteen*, *fourteenth*, etc.? Is it not more correct to spell *fourty* instead of *forty*? Or is it a misspelling or mistake to spell it *fourty*? In Middle English it was spelled *fourty* and *fourtnightly* instead of *fortnightly*. Please explain?

The spelling *forty* is one of the evolutions toward simplified spelling which the language has undergone. A combination of the Anglo-Saxon *feōwer*, "four," and *-tig*, a suffix allied to "ten," the word was spelled *feowertig* in Anglo-Saxon times. In the Gospel of St. Matthew, of Lindisfarne, which dates about 950, the spelling varies from *feuortig* to *feowertig*. Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Tales," spelled it *fourty* (abt. 1386); Caxton, in "Sonnes of Aymon," spelled it *fourthi* (1489); Robert Browne, the theologian, preferred *fourtie* (1585); while Shakespeare favored *fortie* (1607). The form *forty* was in use as early as 1567, when "forty pence" were "gaged vpon a matche of wrastling." In an edition of Shakespeare dated 1613, we find the spelling *forty* ("Henry VIII.," act 2, scene 3). The genius of language is responsible for these mutations in the spellings of words which usage confirms. No other explanation can be given, for none of us know why, unless it be, in this particular case, that people began to pronounce the word "for'ty" instead of "four'ty," and with the spread of this pronunciation the change in spelling followed.



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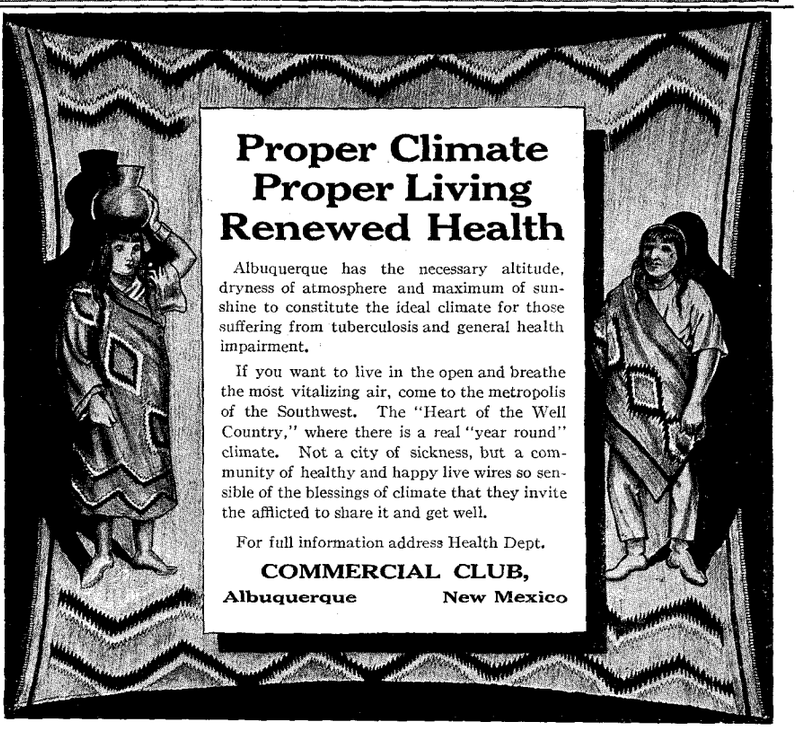

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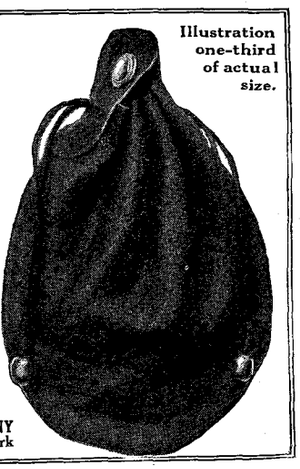

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